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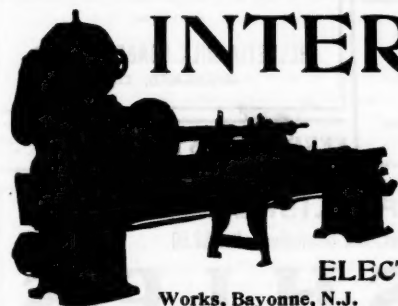
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The recommissioning of the officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry was not such an unusual measure as might be thought at first glance. The last act as originally introduced provided for recommissioning those officers in their then rank and grade. Congress changed this to give the President unlimited power. He could recommission such as he saw fit and in any grade that he thought proper. This for the express purpose of thoroughly reorganizing the regiment and putting it in the best possible shape. The regiment was originally organized under the volunteer law and appointments therein from 1899 to 1901 were made from different sources. Many of these were continued and others made when the regiment became the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment. As these appointments were apparently only temporary they were made in many cases without special reference to fitness for permanent commissions. During 1901 many changes came by reason of officers being appointed to the Regular Army. Vacancies so caused were for a time filled according to seniority. On Dec. 27, 1901, there were three vacancies in the rank of captain. The senior first lieutenants and presumably entitled to promotion were Wyke, Kerney, Wuttke. They were not promoted, Captains Field, Griffith and Graham being appointed from outside, to the injury of every lieutenant in the regiment. Under the Act of 1904 the regiment began to assume a more permanent character, and every officer was ordered up for examination before a special board to determine his fitness for reappointment. One captain failed physically and three mentally and were mustered out. After the reappointments following this examination the following condition existed: Captains Field, Griffith and Graham were holding rank way above officers who had entered the regiment before they did. Captain Huebscher, by reason of earlier appointment in the regiment, ranked Captains Gambell and Decker, both his seniors in point of service. Captain Gambell, for the same reason, ranked Captain Decker, who was his senior in service. It was with these facts that the President had to deal and he settled the question in a way to give a steady flow of promotion if Congress ever opens the senior grades to promotion.

The reports of department commanders published this week on pages 60-61 give an interesting review of Army conditions which appear on the whole to be improving. The health of the Army is satisfactory, the rations have been improved, but at some considerable increase in cost, and recruiting is more satisfactory, which last is ascribed in part to the business depression. To make the Service still more attractive it is suggested that Army clerkships should be reserved for enlisted men whose clerical service should be counted in their rating and retirement. Service in the Army should also give preference in the appointment to clerical positions under the Government. The new magazine gun is approved, although target practice has revealed some minor defects in it. The removal of the School of Musketry to some more central and accessible position is suggested. The difficulty the Army is laboring under owing to our system of details is clearly shown and its injurious effect in diverting the minds of company officers from their legitimate work to seek after detached service. To overcome the difficulty of slow promotion in the junior grades General Carter proposes to adopt the naval system of elimination. Additional Infantry and the reorganization of the Cavalry are among the measures proposed for increasing the efficiency of the line. Objection is made to the present system of allowing officers to take part as competitors in target practice. The cutting down of the traveling allowance gives general dissatisfaction at Department headquarters, interfering as it does with the work of inspection. It will be

recalled that among the economies introduced by Secretary Lamont during the administration of Grover Cleveland was the dismissal of our trained packers. The evil result of this was shown during the war with Spain, as it has been ever since. It is now urged that some measures should be adopted for training a new corps of civilian packers.

An important step has been taken by Governor Hughes of New York in appointing a Chief of Coast Artillery, authorized by the new military laws of the state, and in conformity with the organization of the Army. The Governor has also conferred a well-deserved honor upon one of the most competent officers in the state by appointing Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th Coast Art., as Chief of Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general. He has been in the Service close on fifty years, and during that time has proved himself an officer of ability. Since the 13th was organized as a Coast Artillery command, under Colonel Austen, it has made great advancement in its duties and demonstrated in the most practical manner to the War Department the value of National Guard regiments as Coast Artillerymen. The work of the regiment at forts in the harbor has received high praise from officers of the Army. Among the first to congratulate General Austen on his appointment were Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow, Coast Art., U.S.A., and the officers at Fort Hamilton. Among numerous other letters of congratulation are those from Col. Edward Duffy, 69th N.Y., Major David Wilson, commanding Field Artillery, N.Y., Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., many well-known yachtsmen and others. General Austen will have under him the 8th, 9th and 13th Coast Artillery, of New York, districts comprising some 2,600 men. It would perhaps be better for administrative purposes were the above commands formed into a provisional brigade, instead of being attached to Division Headquarters as at present. General Austen states that he is as yet unaware exactly what duties he will have to perform as Chief of Artillery, "but my aim will be," he says, "to follow as closely as possible the duties prescribed for the Chief of Artillery of the Army, and also follow the methods of instruction of the Army for the National Guard Coast Artillery in every way possible."

The Manila Times says there has been satisfaction among officers of the Philippines Division who have been and are about to go before the board of examiners for promotion. It claims that the fact that the examinations are written and cover fifteen subjects make them hard compared with the oral examinations in the United States. It says: "This is especially hard on the officers who are on topographical work, on staff duty where there is much clerical work, and line officers who have all they can attend to with their regular work and have little time to bone for these severe tests. There are so few officers on duty with regiments in this division that it is impossible to effect their relief to allow them to prepare for the test required and the three weeks they are away from their command or absent from their offices, during the actual examination, is a hardship to their fellow-officers. In the United States there are permanent boards for cavalry officers at Fort Leavenworth. In the Philippines there are temporary boards appointed to meet at Fort McKinley and the questions are sent over from the United States. The boards here have no option in the matter and must follow the directions sent them by the War Department, viz., that written examinations must be held in this division. It is acknowledged by all who have served here that the climate is more enervating and the work much harder than in the United States, yet more boning and longer and harder examinations are required than at home."

Congress has made an appropriation to enable officers required to be mounted to obtain suitable mounts, but the question arises as to what is a suitable mount. In his annual report General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Colorado, suggests that a standard should be adopted and published in orders. He further says: "If possible and practicable there should be furnished by the government at a reasonable price to all officers required to be mounted, a type of horse conforming as nearly as possible to the standard of horses accepted for the Cavalry service. That is, a horse weighing in the neighborhood of a thousand pounds, free from defects, of good conformation, between 15.1 and 15.3 hands in height, well gaited and with brain inheritance sufficient to keep him from straddling the nearest wire fence at the twitter of a sparrow. By this arrangement those officers who are authorized to keep and required to ride horses owned by themselves in the performance of their military duties, would be enabled to secure a uniform type and well-formed horse for all purposes, garrison and field. The recent establishment of an experimental re-mount depot at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, will, it is believed, furnish horses in sufficient numbers so that officers needing horses can purchase them at cost price, and thus obtain satisfactory animals trained under competent management for service in the field or garrison."

The urgent need of an increase in the Signal Corps of the Army and in the appropriation for its support is made apparent by the additional work the development of aeronautics is imposing upon the corps. As the annual appropriation for equipment for the corps is only \$250,000, it was found necessary to apply to the Board

of Ordnance and Fortification for funds to purchase aerial craft with which the aeronautical division of the corps might make a beginning in the new science. The Signal Corps is now a staff corps, and has a quota of about twelve hundred officers and men. The bill awaiting the action of Congress provides for a full peace strength of 129 officers and 3,000 men, and if passed will put the Signal Corps in the line of the Army. It is estimated that two and one-half per cent. of the entire force of an army is the minimum that can safely be used for signal work. The present strength of the Signal Corps is slightly more than one per cent. of the authorized strength of the Army in time of war. The bill provides for filling the list of officers in the Signal Corps in part by details from the line of the Army. There are duplicate bills in the Senate and the House, neither of which has gotten beyond the committees.

In the first half of this year there were in the Philippine provinces 11,040 cases of cholera and 7,010 deaths. Over 300 deaths were reported in a little over a month in the town of Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, preceding July 24. September reports state that in the provinces where conditions were the most serious, the disease has been practically eliminated. There are a few cases in Manila where Bert R. Christian, Co. I, 26th Inf., died this week, but the disease is not epidemic, and the authorities are working energetically to end its sporadic spread. During the first two weeks of the epidemic in Cuyapo, says the Manila Times, "the image of San Roque was carried around the town at night by a procession of little children murmuring their prayers for the abatement of the disease. The people regard the visitation as the will of God and it is almost impossible to get them to take any precautions against contracting it." The recent cholera outbreak is charged, by the Cablenews-American, to "dirt and insanitation everywhere, the effect of provincial autonomy and municipal autonomy with natives in charge," and a firmer hold of administrative functions on the part of the American government is earnestly urged.

There must be an abundance of work in the West. On Sept. 15 bids were to be opened at the Navy Department for the construction of six buildings at the Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff on Lake Michigan, thirty-two miles north of Chicago—a commandant's house, four officers' quarters and a receiving guardhouse. The bids were not opened for the simple reason that not a single bid was received. Just why this was so is not clearly understood. One reason may be that builders in the region are busy and it was feared that the buildings could not be completed within specified time. The Department will advertise again and try to find builders who want work. Work is progressing well on all the other buildings now under construction at the station. These are the general storehouse, administration building, mess hall, main guard house, power house, ten dormitories, instruction hall boat house, brig, stable, receiving building, receiving galley and drill hall. The various buildings will be completed and the station will be opened sometime early next year with appropriate ceremonies. On Sept. 17 bids were opened for the construction of a long trestle to the power house. The award has not yet been made.

In connection with the recent declaration by the Japanese government of its intention to retrench in its expenditures for all purposes, and particularly in its appropriations for the army and navy, Premier Katsura is quoted as follows: "It appears in certain quarters that the announcement of the government's intention to save 200,000,000 yen by postponement of national undertakings for a period of eleven years has been quite misunderstood. As a matter of fact, the curtailment of 200,000,000 yen planned is in addition to the original total of 157,000,000 yen which the former cabinet proposed to defer during the next six years. The full details of the saving in every department cannot yet be announced, but it may be said that the largest share must be assumed by the War and Navy Departments."

Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has sent out a communication to the Adjutants General of the different states requesting that, if there be any officers of the organized militia who desire to attend any of the garrison schools and the several Service schools, or who, having been in attendance at a garrison school, desire to renew their attendance for the ensuing scholastic year, the names of such officers be submitted to the War Department prior to Sept. 30 in connection with the requirements prescribed in Paragraphs 222 to 224, inclusive, Militia Regulations, to the effect that the Department desires to act collectively on such requests with a view to organizing classes early in October to take the prescribed courses in the several schools.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States will be held during the week commencing May 17, 1909, at Los Angeles, Cal. It was decided at the convention at Boston last January to hold the convention for 1909 at Los Angeles, Cal., and at a meeting of those adjutants general present at Camp Perry, or represented by the team captains of their states, it was decided that the week beginning May 17 of next year should be the date of holding the convention. The reason for selecting this late day is that by that time the legislatures of the several states will have adjourned, and adjutants general will be free to leave their states for the time necessary to attending the convention.



W. H. Upham, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, writes to us from Marshfield, Wis., saying: "There has been an agent here claiming to come from your office selling the Gallery of the White House, under plea that these are portraits printed from plates made for the government and donated to your office and that the binding was done by your company. The disposal of same was to be made by the Congressman of the district and only fourteen in number for this Congressional district, of which four of the fourteen were assigned to this small town. This party signed his receipt as S. B. McCrady. He registered at the hotel as J. S. McCewen. He called at the post-office for his mail under the name of Schulz. Having so many names we declined to traffic with him, as in our experience if a party on the road has one name and a good name that is much better than several names. Kindly write me what there is about this Gallery of the White House and what sort of a party this S. B. McCrady is and what authority he has of moving your premises for printing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from New York to Washington, as he kindly invited me and all subscribers to this Gallery of the White House, saying he would be luxuriously and lavishly entertained, should their good fortune enable them to reach Washington. Having been some ten years in the Regular Army, I was not aware that your printing establishment had moved. Price asked for the book \$21—money in advance." We have replied that we have no traveling agents and have no knowledge of the multi-named gentleman referred to. We know nothing about the publication spoken of and have never thought of "moving our premises for printing" the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from New York to Washington. Our subscribers are "luxuriously and lavishly entertained" each week by reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which is all they ask for. Our correspondent, ex-Governor Upham, served gallantly during the Civil War as a private in the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers until he was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; captured and held a prisoner of war until Feb. 17, 1862, when he was released, discharged from the Volunteer service and appointed to the Military Academy, from which he was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 18, 1866. He resigned Nov. 18, 1869, and engaged in manufacturing at Marshfield, Wis. He was Governor of Wisconsin from Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1897.

A patent was granted to Lieut. Robert Henderson, U. S. N., on Sept. 8 for a circuit closer for call-bells, which will be of interest to all electricians. The weight of the handle or knob is utilized to open the circuit when not in use. In this respect it differs essentially from those circuit closers that depend upon springs to open the circuit. This double purpose of circuit opener and handle is one of the chief features of the invention. The inventor claims his device makes possible protection of the circuit wires and their fastenings from all unnecessary strain. To another officer, Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Signal Corps, U. S. A., a patent was granted on the same day for a wireless signaling apparatus, especially a wireless telegraphic or radio-electric apparatus of a portable character. Most portable wireless outfits heretofore produced capable of sending and receiving messages with certainty over a distance of from twenty to one hundred miles and more have been of a weight that required the use of pack animals, automobiles or other means of transportation. Outfits of a light character capable of being carried by one or two men have been of the nature of models, says Lieutenant Henderson, and in every instance have been incapable of operating in actual practice over the distances readily covered by his device. "Unerring certainty" in sending and receiving messages at distances of from twenty to one hundred miles and more is the object of his invention. The whole outfit can be carried by two men, or even by one, and may be packed in a box not larger than an ordinary valise. Among the new features embodied in this apparatus the inventor mentions these: An aerial from one side of a spark gap to an electrical current separator, or rectifier, and thence to the ground, constituting an efficient sending and receiving antennae; a receiver normally in direct or shunt circuit with the transmitter, thereby lessening the weight and causing the wiring to be very much more simple and doing away with much that is now used in the ordinary systems, and an efficient current separator, or rectifier, useful in this art generally. These patents are reported by Messrs. Wilkison, Fisher and Wither- spoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D. C.

Discussing the "Problem of the Pacific," the British Navy League Journal refers to the effusive welcome of the United States Atlantic Fleet on its recent visit to Australasia, and, with its eye on the year 1915, when the treaty of alliance between England and Japan expires, and which the same journal asserts will not be renewed, says: "We at home have no reason to regard the success of President Roosevelt's mammoth Hurrah Party with anything but benevolence, which may or may not be tinged with a spice of amusement. But we feel bound to point out to our readers that the unchallenged and repeated assertions that American and Australasian interests in the Pacific are identical commits the Empire to a policy which must be costly, and which may be dangerous to its existence. It is quite well that New Zealand or Australian, when his heart has been duly made glad, should crush Brother Jonathan's shirtfront in a fraternal embrace, but it is quite as desirable that he should remember that it is not on Jonathan, but on John Bull, that the cost of protecting him will fall should the said identity of American and Australasian interests prove incompatible with the view taken of its own interests by a third Power."

The War Department will be represented in the approaching Tuberculosis Congress by Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Bushnell, Med. Corps, U. S. A., commandant of the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., the institution where all cases of tuberculosis from the Army are sent for treatment. Lieutenant Colonel Bushnell, after graduation from Yale and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in 1881, his first station being at old Fort Abraham Lincoln, among the Indians of Sitting Bull's band, later serving several years at Fort Ellis, Montana, and then for a quarter of a century in the Army at posts in nearly all parts of the country. Following a detail involving very hard work in the office of the Surgeon General during the Spanish war and the insurgent operations in the Philippines, Colonel Bushnell found himself suffering from apparent inroads of the dreaded disease and he began a study of

it which has made him one of the foremost living authorities in regard to it. For the past five years he has been commandant at Fort Bayard, which has grown to be one of the largest hospitals of the Army and one of the best equipped. Major Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., will represent the government of Cuba in the congress. The occurrence of the white plague in Cuba is, according to the statistics, dangerously great, especially in Havana, and, strange and appalling as it may appear, the disease makes its appearance steadily among the large number of operatives in the extensive cigar shops, notwithstanding the strict surveillance maintained over such places. Major Kean is expected to throw some light during the congress on the danger there is to American users of cigars in the infection of cigars by tuberculous cigar-makers in Havana. Major Merritt W. Ireland and Major Charles Lynch, of the Army Medical Corps, serve on committees in the congress, the former on the committee on disbursements and that on awards, and the latter on the committee on exhibits.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d U. S. Inf., commanding the post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., to encourage the cultivation of horsemanship, has established a school of equitation. He says: "The object of this school is twofold: First, to determine among the line officers present in the post those who, by past experience and training, are physically capable of performing mounted duty, and have been sufficiently trained in equitation; second, to afford those officers who are physically capable of performing mounted duty, but are not so trained, an opportunity to learn this duty. Those officers who are found to fulfil the conditions cited in the first case will be furnished with a certificate of proficiency from these headquarters. This certificate will excuse the holders thereof from further instruction, but they will be expected to keep in practice by further occasional rides. All other officers will attend this school until so trained as to warrant the award of a certificate. Colonel Sharpe is instructor. Any medical officers of the post who desire to participate in this instruction can do so."

There will be an examination Oct. 21-22-23 to secure eligibles to fill vacancies as they occur in the position of skilled mechanical draftsman in the following ordnance establishments: Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.; Frankford Arsenal, Frankford Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P. I.; New York Arsenal, Governors Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.; Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.; Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.; Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N. J.; Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y. Applicants should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at any of the large cities. The salary at entrance is \$1,000 or \$1,200 per annum, according to the ratings made by the eligibles in the examination.

An English officer thus expresses himself after attendance upon both the German and French maneuvers, as quoted by the Boston Transcript: "There is no question as to the superiority of the French artillery; it is the best in the world. Nor can there be any question about the French gun being superior to the German gun, or that the French infantrymen as a body are superior to the heavy, ponderous Germans, who carry twice the amount of weight any soldier should. As to the cavalry, of course, both the German and the French cavalry would be greatly changed from present conditions in time of actual war. The German cavalry are beautiful to look at, but they are remarkably heavy, and it is a grave question as to the relative merits of the German and the French cavalry, considered as a fighting force, or as a quick-moving part of the army. The French army to-day is in an exceedingly good condition and the men composing it are backed by a great desire to reclaim the prestige lost in the war of 1870."

Among the responses to invitations sent out by naval recruiting officers to sailors on the Atlantic Battleship Fleet to tell frankly whether the writer considers the naval service a good opening for young men is the following from an enlisted man on the Ohio: "We have spent shillings in Trinidad, milreis in Rio, pesos in the Straits of Magellan, sols in Peru and dollars in Mexico in a manner that has made the natives of those countries look upon the American bluejacket as a person of wealth—which he is, when you compare his wages with that of the enlisted man in any other navy in the world."

Since the American fleet has been so royally welcomed by the Australians, Emma Goldman, preacher of anarchy and publisher of the organ of her cult, who is about to sail for Australia, "feels confident that the publisher of Mother Earth will receive no less a reception." We hardly think her cordial welcome will come from those who see in the strong navy the prototype of a strong government, against which the Goldman woman is persistently preaching.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in mentioning the bill that failed to pass the House at its last session to raise the pay of officers in the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, praises "the hard conscientious work already done by its officers, small and but partly developed as this service is," and it thinks that the least that ought to be done at the present time is to place these officers "on the same salary footing as the medical officers of the Army and Navy."

There are those who will doubtless dissent from the ascription to Commander Poundstone of the first American idea of the Dreadnought type. The all-big-gun battleship was proposed in our Navy as early as 1899 and a year later was advocated in the Naval War College. Before Commander Poundstone's suggestions appeared in print, the Bureau of Construction had drawn plans for such a ship and it had been considered by the Board on Construction.

Lieut. Jorge Landa, Mexican Army, having been retained at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with the consent of his government, with a view to utilizing his knowledge of the Spanish language for instruction purposes, is announced as instructor, Department of Languages.

#### REPORTS FROM ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

We have received this week the annual reports from the Departments of California, Lakes, Dakota, Texas, Colorado and the Visayas. They are much shorter than usual and contain fewer recommendations than we are accustomed to find in such reports.

From California, General Funston recommends, as he did last year: "1. That the clerks at the various headquarters be drawn from the line of the Army as a matter of promotion and advancement to well-deserving and competent enlisted men and not as at present taken from the classified civil service list.

"2. That the pay of clerks be fixed for the first year at \$1,000 per annum, fourth year \$1,200 per annum, seventh year \$1,400 per annum, twelfth year \$1,600 per annum, and for chief clerks at \$1,800 per annum; that the time served as enlisted men should count in the rating and for retirement at 35 years' service at 75 per cent. of their salary.

"3. That foreign service of clerks should be by roster and of two years' duration and while on such service allowed an increase of 20 per cent. in salary."

Three commissioned officers have been tried in this department and two convicted. Of the 229 enlisted men tried all but 18 were convicted, 86 of them for desertion, 35 from other departments, and 49 for fraudulent enlistment. Objection is made to the transfer of water transportation to the depot quartermaster, as this places the department commander in the position of having to ask favors where he should issue orders. The new ration, which costs but a trifle more than the old one, "will add considerably to the contentment of the enlisted men." "The general health of the troops in the department has remained excellent, there having been no epidemics and cases of sickness that could be charged to unsanitary conditions at any of the various posts. A threatened epidemic of bubonic plague in the city of San Francisco caused steps to be taken to destroy the rats infecting the posts adjacent thereto. The danger is now considered to have passed, at least for the time being." The U. S. Army General Hospital has continued to be administered in a highly satisfactory manner.

Target practice has developed a number of minor defects in the new magazine rifles, caliber .30, model 1903, chambered for 1906 ammunition, which has been issued to all the troops in this command. "Owing to exceptional conditions in this department the work to be done by an inspector is more than should be expected of any one officer, however diligent."

It is recommended that the School of Musketry be located at some more accessible post in the middle West and made more national in its scope. A further recommendation is made in the extract from this report, published last week, page 38.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

In his report from the Department of the Lakes Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., says of the two mountain batteries at Fort Sheridan: The slowness with which the organization of these two batteries has progressed suggests the propriety of training more civilian packers with our large pack trains than are actually needed to handle them. The government trains must in future constitute schools of instruction for packers in this country if we are to have efficient pack trains for supplies and for mountain and machine-gun batteries. All the posts in the Department are of modern construction and in good order. The barracks and quarters are all of an expensive type and require considerable appropriation for maintenance.

The practice of filling clothing requisitions piecemeal from several depots is unsatisfactory. Small shipments are frequently much delayed with the result that clothing requisitions of companies can rarely be filled at one issue. The issue of the full allowance of public animals and the organization of machine-gun platoons renders it necessary to increase the stable accommodation of all the posts and the work has been commenced. Sub-sistence supplies have been generally of good quality, the total of condemned stores being insignificant in value. The health of the command has been generally excellent during the year, and none of the sickness can be fairly traced to unsanitary conditions at any of the posts in the Department. The discipline of the command has been generally good, but the number of trials by summary court continues large. A great variation, however, is observed at posts in this matter, some of them having habitually a much larger percentage of trials than others, indicating that the personal equation of the commanding officer has much to do with the enforcement of discipline.

The annual inspection usually made by the Department Commander in the spring was omitted this year, owing to the cutting down of the mileage allowance. It is not known what rules were applied by the War Department in determining the relative importance of orders requiring expenditure of mileage. From the point of view of a Department Commander, his inspections and those of the Inspector General are of the utmost importance. Since the date of the last annual report, a serious condition of affairs in the Army has been ameliorated through the increase of pay. It should be remembered, however, that the private soldiers receive but two dollars a month additional. Had business conditions continued at the high water mark of the past two or three years, this small increase would have cut but very little figure in the procurement of recruits.

All the commanding officers on duty with troops, who realize to what a condition the Army had been reduced a year ago, are practically a unit in the opinion that now is the propitious moment for returning captains to duty with their companies in order to build up first class organizations. The whole corps of junior officers has become affected with the feeling that detached service is more potent for future preferment than duty with troops. Every species of detached service, including college details, should be made to give way at the present moment in behalf of line duty, and this should continue until all the recruits recently taken into the Army have been thoroughly worked into shape with a view to selecting the best men for the important positions of non-commissioned officers. It has become evident that the slow rate of promotion for the junior grades of the Army has brought about a serious condition of affairs. Some action should be taken to institute a healthy flow of advancement in the immediate future. It is believed that the Naval system of providing a certain proportion of vacancies in each grade each year will be the easiest legislation to obtain. The tours of foreign service come with too brief intervals at home stations. The duty in the United States has become



strenuous for men recently returned from tropical service. Additional regiments of infantry and a reorganization of the present regiments of cavalry are matters of urgency. In this connection attention is invited to my annual report for 1907.

It is essential that officers should know how to shoot in order to instruct their men, but the presence of so many officers at competitions means their absence from their proper commands at a season when all outdoor instruction should be pushed to the limit. It is therefore recommended that, in future, officers be not ordered to the competitions as competitors. It is believed that the record for the whole Army could be materially improved if target practice be not hurried to get ready for competitions, camps of instruction and other duties. If both are of equal value, then it is suggested that Camps of Instruction be held every other year alternating with competitions. This would enable the Army to make a better showing at the camps.

The absence of a general service corps in our Army seriously affects the efficiency and contentment of line organizations. It is believed that the establishment of such a corps would retain many experienced soldiers who now take their discharges and would also tend to lessen desertions of those young men who think they have been deceived as to the real conditions of Army life, when called upon for the performance of all kinds of labor. The enactment of a law giving to all honorably discharged soldiers of excellent character after six years' service the right to any civil employment under the government, without examination, would unquestionably prove an incentive of the highest order. In any event such positions as Army clerks, messengers and other employees under the War Department should be given to honorably discharged soldiers, without examination, in preference to all applicants.

It is recommended that the indebtedness against land-grant railroads be cancelled and a flat rate fixed for the movement by rail of all officers and men of the Army and Navy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

From the Department of Dakota Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly reports that the system of progressive instruction seems to have worked satisfactorily and with good results. There were no trials of officers by G.C.M. Nine of the 135 men tried were acquitted. The deserters tried numbered fifty. Twelve men were tried by garrison courts and 779 by summary courts, some more than once. There was a decrease of about three per cent. in the garrison cases and about thirty-six per cent. in the summary cases. The new ration costs 19.86 cents as compared with 16.67 cents for the old. The post commissaries without exception report that it has materially improved the troops' messes, and that with a few minor exceptions the stores supplied them have been satisfactory in every respect. The constantly non-effective rate for sickness shows an improvement over that of the previous fiscal year as well as the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The discharged for disability rate remains practically the same as for the preceding year. The admission rate is somewhat higher, but not such as to call for extended comment. The death rate shows an increase nearly treble that of the last fiscal year, due mostly to the three violent deaths occurring at Fort Snelling, Minn. The medical officers have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner at all times. The members of the Hospital Corps have received daily instruction and the morale of the Corps is reported as good. During the year the Department has been supplied with the new rifle and ammunition, but they have been in use too short a time for intelligent criticism or suggestions in regard to them. Concluding General Edgerly says: "With the excellent post commanders on duty in this Department, I am anticipating great improvement in the condition of this command during the coming year, but in this connection I wish to call attention to the large number of absent officers, 35 line officers being absent out of a total of 108, nineteen of them being captains."

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

From the Department of Texas Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., reports that the discipline of the command throughout the year has been good. The average of desertions seems to be about the same as last year. It is noticed that there has been a considerable increase in the number of desertions in the Light Artillery, and a corresponding decrease in the Infantry and Cavalry, while the total number of desertions are only a few less. The use made of the poncho does not justify the additional weight. General Myer says: "I think the housewife should be an original issue. Any weight is of course a burden to the soldier, but I do not well see how the number of articles, except the poncho, can well be decreased." The restrictions on travel orders have prevented the inspection of any posts except Fort Sam Houston. Fort Bliss should be increased by one battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The 16th and 19th Infantry should be consolidated by exchanging the battalion of the 16th at Fort Logan H. Roots with that of the 19th at Fort Mackenzie. This change would not alter the number of troops in either Department, but would give complete regiments, instead of parts of two regiments in each Department. Fort Clark, Texas, will probably be recommended for abandonment as soon as the new structures for cavalry are finished at Fort Sam Houston, where there is also need for additional quarters within the infantry garrison. Generally, the post and troops in garrison have been in good condition during the entire year. It is believed that the benefits derived from the post schools for enlisted men are not worth their further maintenance. There are no post schools for children, as they are all attending schools in adjoining towns. The appointment of a Chief of Infantry is recommended, an increase of ten regiments of infantry, the establishment of a service corps, the re-establishment of the canteen and legislation to prevent the illicit sale of Army clothing. General Myer says: "The absence of so many officers from their regiments and posts continues to embarrass to the greatest degree, and it is evident that some legislation is necessary to relieve this stress. I renew my recommendation of last year that a supernumerary list of officers of all ranks should be provided. The increase in pay given both officers and enlisted men has in my opinion had a most salutary effect, and the adjustment of pay of officers required to be mounted, a most satisfactory one." Only one commissioned officer was tried in this department and he was acquitted. There were 2,154 trials of enlisted men, a decrease of 407 over 1907. The health of the troops has been fairly good. In nearly one-half of the thirty discharges for disability cases the disability existed prior to enlistment, which would indicate that more care should be exercised in the physical examination of recruits. This signal department has been ably conducted by 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aide-de-camp, during the year. The Chief Signal

Officer especially recommends Sergts. C. H. Davis and Oliver Mikesell, jr., Signal Corps, on duty at these headquarters, for most energetic and useful work during the year, in which General Myer fully concurs. The recommendations of last year for improvements at Fort Myer are renewed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

From the Department of the Colorado Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., reports the trial of eleven enlisted men by garrison courts, 1,468 by summary courts. Only eight were acquitted. There were no trials of officers. Three topographical parties were employed on the progressive military map of the United States. The average cost of the ration was 17.69 cents. Shortage of mileage has interfered with the inspections. A general service corps is again recommended and the assignment of all extra and special duty men performing non-military labor away from their companies to organizations, the efficiency of which will be determined by the character and nature of the duty they are performing. The Inspector General's Department should have its own corps of clerks. The re-establishment of the canteen is recommended. Of the work of Capt. H. O. Willard, 5th Cav., in reducing to order By-a-lille's band of turbulent Navajos, we are told: "The affair was skillfully planned and carried out, and reflected marked credit upon this little band of troopers. Captain Willard, by tact and good judgment and skillful execution, averted what might have otherwise developed into a very serious affair." Referring to the soldier's pack, on which special comment is ordered, General Thomas says: "It is my opinion that the infantry soldier in campaign, at maneuvers and on practice marches, should not, as a rule, be made to carry on his person anything beyond his arms, ammunition and canteen. On an active campaign he should carry a roll containing actual necessities, and then only when it is out of the question to provide transportation for the same. The packs containing the articles specified in orders, in general, can and should be carried in wagons. The primary purpose of target practice is instruction—not records nor data with the object of making comparisons. Neither foot soldier nor trooper should be required to carry any unnecessary weight or burden. The wearing of a pack detracts from the soldier's capacity to learn his own shooting qualities." General Thomas further says:

"I believe it would be a step in the right direction in the evolution of this effective weapon to make provision for a properly organized company of machine guns as one of the units of each regiment of infantry and cavalry. The system of having a recruit invariably subjected to physical examination by a surgeon of the Army, now in force, rather than by a civilian physician, is believed to have been productive of more satisfactory results. It is hoped that the increase of pay of enlisted men will make possible the abolition of recruiting stations in any of our cities that are near garrisoned posts, and that the inducements now offered will prove sufficient to encourage desirable young men to apply direct to such posts for enlistment. It is recommended that recruits for isolated stations be supplied wholly from recruits within the limits of the Department, as they will be more contented than men from thickly settled parts of the country. Fort Douglas should be equipped with modern barracks and quarters. The brick building on the ground added to Fort Logan should be immediately fitted up for troop quarters. Duchesne should be garrisoned by a battalion of infantry and the troop then sent to Fort Wingate, N.M. A storage reservoir should be built at Whipple Barracks, and this post garrisoned by a battalion of infantry, the cavalry being sent to Apache. Apache, Huachuca, and Wingate will then each have a full squadron of four troops, which would mean much to the 5th Cavalry. Electric light is needed at Whipple Barracks and Fort Douglas.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., reports from the Department of the Visayas, P.I., that the establishment of peace and order in Samar and Leyte and the abandonment of temporary stations has increased the permanent garrisons so that garrison and field training have been facilitated. The field operations in connection with the Pulajan movement practically ceased with the end of the last fiscal year. Future dependence must be largely upon the Scouts and the Constabulary, and there will probably be fewer rather than more white troops. There should be a proper organization of the Scouts, whose efficiency has been greatly increased by improved conditions. They should be housed in Nipa huts, which they know how to repair, and never in permanent posts. The work of the Quartermaster's Department has been highly satisfactory. There has been a saving of \$128,631.28 in public funds. Four new barracks at Camp Bumpus are planned for and four new sets of barracks at Camp Downes, where those in use are not worth repairing. Two sets of officers' quarters are building at Iloilo. It is believed that the new ration will prove satisfactory. Three officers have been tried and acquitted: 112 enlisted men by G.C.M., 9 by garrison courts, and 1,340 by summary courts. The Medical Corps has performed its duties in a satisfactory manner. There has been a mild epidemic of measles and some beri-beri at Scout posts. A general service corps is recommended; also the omission of poles and pins in a wooded country and the blanket or poncho at the discretion of the commanding officer.

#### TARGET PRACTICE REFORMS.

Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 8th U.S. Inf., thinks target practice with small arms could be materially improved. His views are given in the September Journal of the United States Infantry Association. Observations made at the division competition at Fort McKinley, P.I., in January, 1908, of the school of musketry and elsewhere have led to these opinions. He believes there should be further stages of instruction, depending more or less upon the degree of preparation shown by the individual in this previous work, such as comparing the excellence in firing to hit or miss at a figure similar to the target found in actual service and simulating service conditions as well as possible in an advance to the attack, say for marksmen from mid to short range, for sharpshooters somewhat farther, and for expert riflemen at still greater distances. An individual will use his fire advancing to the attack at longer ranges than mid range and the enemy will not expose himself when within mid range in such a manner as is indicated by the target heretofore used; therefore we should introduce such modifications into the system of instruction as regards target, distance and method of advancing as will bring it more closely to resemble what we might reasonably expect on the field of battle under the supposed conditions.

Besides all this practice at stationary targets there

should be further individual instruction at moving and disappearing targets at ranges where ammunition might profitably be used in actual battle; this should also include supposed work by point and flankers of advanced guard and ground scouts. Then instruction by squad, section, platoon and company against targets representing what will be actually fired at and at the ranges at which they will be found in actual service—at war targets at war distances up to the capability of the rifle in the hands of American marksmen.

In the target he proposes the actual target would be a circular bull's-eye just large enough to be clearly visible to the average eye when looked at through the sights, showing clearly over the front sight, surrounded by nine concentric circular rings. The value of the shot group to be gauged by successive circular rings, value to cease with last ring, corners not to count. There is no more reason for the last value to be gauged by a rectangle than the first or bull's-eye. In the long range firing because of the different dimensions it will be necessary to cut off the top and bottom of circles having a longer radius than three feet. Large rings near the bull are favored "because there is the real value and close shooting should be encouraged." At rapid fire in estimating a man's shot group he would substitute a prone figure for the bull's-eye.

The present skirmish firing course Captain Gerhardt deems anything but profitable. Distances should be increased for at least part of the men. He would have marksmen fire skirmishing from 600 to 200 yards, sharpshooters from 700 to 300, and experts from 800 to 400. Those ranges are all probable in actual war with the present rifle. Nor does the essayist regard the present collective fire as profitable. There are better ways open, such as having the company deploy to 1,400 yards and advance with halts between there and 1,000 yards. Let a line of forty-eight prone figures appear behind a parapet and remain in position for twenty-five seconds, the time necessary for a rush of about fifty yards. Let the company commander see what he can do. The men would get an idea of what injury they might reasonably expect to inflict on the enemy in rushing to the attack at those ranges. A target at least as unfavorable as this in action will doubtless have to be used. In grading a company it is suggested that the individual figure of merit count three as against one for collective fire, instead of as now one to one.

#### IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In the tragic fate of the Everett and Wakeley party in the Negros Mountains, where a band of wild men crept upon the sleeping tourists at night, drugged and murdered them, the Manila Times sees the index to a necessary rounding up and placing on reservations of all the hill tribes, to whose haunts in the island of Luzon and other islands of the group civilized people may not go without serious risk. Says the Times: "Solution of the difficulty can only lie through intelligence, care and resoluteness, but wherever it leads and at whatever cost, it must be reached."

Commissioner Worcester, returning from a recent inspection trip, speaks somewhat hopefully of the savages in the Philippines in these words: "The wild tribesmen of Lepanto-Bontoc and Nueva Vizcaya are fast giving up their savagery and are turning their efforts into channels of peaceful industry. The great civilizing agents are the exchanges which are being established, the building of roads and the annual gatherings which bring all conditions of people together to settle their troubles peacefully. There were conferences held in most of the large towns at which all of the 'bucknags' and leading people of the villages and rancheros attended. At these meetings difficulties were adjusted, athletic sports indulged in, including native dances and singing. There were tugs-of-war with fifteen men on a side, and the way they dropped to the ground when the word 'go' was given was a marvel. The women took part in the racing, and one girl from Bangued, who had won over those who came from the southern towns, challenged all of Bontoc to a race. Greased pole races were indulged in, as well as wheel-barrow races and wrestling. In the latter the natives were quite efficient."

In an address to Camp Lawton, Army of the Philippines, on Aug. 9, Rev. Isaac B. Harper, of the Central Methodist Church, spoke from the text, "Occupy till I come," and justified the American occupation, saying in part: "After nearly two years of closely studying the situation here, I am more than ever persuaded that the Ruler of Nations is closely identified with the occupation of the Philippines. Our right to be here has been vindicated, not by the force of arms, but by what we have accomplished for good among these people and by the motives which move in the administration of their affairs. When in all history did a great nation bend its strong sinews to so Herculean or so noble a task? And yet let us not play the hypocrite and boast before the world as being absolutely unselfish in what we have done and are doing here. In most cases, perhaps, ulterior motives move upon the surface; but beneath, the national motive moves and in the spirit of that we are bending to a great and noble task. We have snatched a long oppressed people from the maw of tyranny and are busy healing their wounds and helping them to stand upright like men. The question is often raised as to the ethical coloring of our position in imposing government upon an unwilling people. The American occupation is either a monstrously wicked injustice or it is a gloriously righteous philanthropy. For my part, I hold it is a righteous philanthropy with no injustice in it. It may be as great an immorality to give a people that for which they are incapacitated as to withhold from them some long-merited right. The problems of peace call for even a higher type of courage than does the stress of carnage of war. Above all are we morally bound to leave before these people the loftiest expression of American manhood and womanhood. We are developing the natural resources of these islands; we are teaching the people the useful callings of civilized industry. We are giving them a common language, without which they could never develop a national conscience. We are teaching them to save themselves from the ravages of plague and pestilence, and all that is splendid. But whatever else we may accomplish here, if we do not give to the Filipino people a lofty ideal of manhood and womanhood, we have woefully failed."

The task of the American people in the Philippines, says the Manila Times, will not have been finished until the minds of the lower orders of the people have been brought within the pale of reason, for the range and extent of superstition among these Filipinos is one of their most remarkable characteristics. In the days of revolution it was one of the strongest levers used upon the unintelligent and in all of the so-called religious plots that followed the establishment of peace it was an important factor. Nearly every charlatan who rose in those days worked some form of "magic" to delude his followers and



not even yet have all the anting factories closed down. Right now there is a fraud abroad in one of the southern islands who modestly calls himself the Creator and in his train are a number of persons who believe that he is.

The former soldiers of the 25th Infantry, August Hicks and Tillman Taylor, who were convicted of murder for separate offenses, were on Sept. 14 sentenced to be hanged in Moro Province. These colored men are the first Americans ever given the death sentence in the province. It is said an appeal will be taken on the ground that the soldier was deprived of his right to a jury trial through no fault of his own. This is the old question raised in every case in which an American is concerned. It is claimed that a civilian voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction of the Philippine courts, but a soldier comes to the Islands involuntarily, and, therefore, is deprived of his constitutional right without his consent, and that consequently the deprivation is unlawful. In a similar case, the state vs. Beacham, preparations for an appeal are now being made. Beacham killed four comrades at Stotsenburg last May. In his last annual report, Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, says: "The death sentence in the case of Pvt. Wm. Taylor, Co. M, 24th Inf., awarded by general court-martial for the murder of 1st Lieut. Robt. E. Calvert, 24th Inf., and which was published in G.O. 122, 1907, W.D., was carried into execution at Albuera, Leyte, P.I., July 27, 1907."

#### NEED OF NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

The New York Sun of Sept. 14 publishes conspicuously a letter, the substance of which follows and concerning which the Sun says in a leading editorial: "We who are so fond of borrowing our ideas of naval construction abroad should certainly be willing to look beneath the surface in England, for instance, and ascertain exactly the extent to which line officers there influence the finished product. Speaking for ourselves, we do not believe that the country needs any light from Europe. The question with us is to give free scope to our own genius and initiative, and this, we believe, can be achieved only by bringing our line officers to the front and relegating the constructors to their legitimate function—that of building the kind of ships they are told to build and figuring on plans furnished them by the men who know." The correspondent of the Sun, who signs himself "Nineteen Hundred and Eight" and dates his letter at Washington, says:

By the present organization of the Navy Department the military authority and responsibility for the design, preparation and equipment of the fleet are divided among eight different bureaus, each of which is independent of the other, with no military superior except the civilian Secretary of the Navy, who makes no pretense of the possession of military knowledge or experience. Under such an organization it is necessarily impossible to place the administrative responsibility for the efficiency of the fleet. It is evidently cannot be justly placed upon the civilian Secretary, for he through previous training can know but little of the technical details of the subject, and the organization furnishes him with no military adviser who can be held responsible for his recommendations. It evidently cannot be placed on the four chiefs of line and four chiefs of staff bureaus, as their views on military questions are widely divergent, and under the organization the advice of one is entitled to as much weight as the advice of another. Any one of them can freely offer bad advice and defend serious defects without having the responsibility placed upon him in case of disaster to the fleet in battle. \*

In the Navy the military responsibility for the efficiency of the fleet in action is undeniably fixed upon those in chief command; then why not fix the military authority and responsibility for the preparation of the fleet for action? It is a gross injustice and contrary to the plain logic of common sense to place upon men a momentous responsibility and not give to them the authority that should invariably go hand in hand with the responsibility fixed upon them. \*

As the organization places each chief of bureau in precisely the same relation to the Secretary of the Navy, each strives for a controlling influence with this only direct source of power and authority. Naturally, if the Secretary of the Navy believes that he has a chief of bureau who never makes a mistake and who never neglects his duty it would be strange if such a chief of bureau should not be allowed very considerable freedom in carrying out his particular policies. Therefore we find that it would be a good working rule under the present organization for a chief of bureau who wishes, very naturally, to enhance the prestige, power and importance of his bureau or corps not to acknowledge any mistakes or neglect in the work of his bureau for no responsibility is incurred by reason of failure to acknowledge and correct defects.

Particular attention is invited to the fact that the foregoing are solely defects of the administrative organization of the Navy Department and are in no way intended as criticism of individuals; these faults exist and will continue to exist under the present organization as long as chiefs of bureaus are human.

The argument is sometimes advanced by persons ignorant of naval affairs or persons who have special interests that are of more importance to them than the well being of the Navy that our present Navy Department organization has always successfully stood every test placed upon it. Nothing could be further from the truth. In every great crisis special machinery has had to be placed in operation to carry the Navy through its difficulties. At the outbreak of the Civil War the Hon. Gideon Welles, who justly earned an enviable reputation for his ability as Secretary of the Navy, obtained by urgent recommendation to Congress the services of Lieutenant Fox, who had resigned from the Navy as Assistant Secretary, and made him responsible, under the Secretary, for the administration of the Navy Department in all that pertained to military efficiency.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, in 1898, a board styled a "war board," consisting of three senior officers of the line, was hastily convened by the Secretary of the Navy to perform the duty assigned to Lieutenant Fox during the Civil War. On both of these occasions the Navy was entirely unprepared with plans of campaign or with the data necessary for plans. At the present time, thanks to the faithful and intelligent work of the General Board, the essential data and general plans of campaign are on file, corrected to date.

In the recent war had the navy of Spain been better trained and had it been directed with more strategic ability the glaring and inherent faults of the present Navy Department organization would have been disastrously developed.

The Navy Department now stands in its organization precisely as did the War Department in 1898. The unhappy experience of the War Department during the Spanish War promptly led to its reorganization, by which the military responsibility for the preparation of the Army for war is centralized and fixed upon the line of the Army, the men who are responsible for its efficiency in action; they are now given the administrative authority, under the Secretary of War, to make it efficient, and if they fail in their duty they can justly be held responsible.

And so it should be in the Navy Department; the line of the Navy, under the Secretary of the Navy, should be held responsible for the military efficiency of the fleet and should be given the administrative authority under the Secretary to co-ordinate and control the work of the several bureaus in all that relates to military efficiency, to promptly correct defects and to inaugurate changes when needed. Under such a

system the bureaus would soon realize that ours is not a Navy in which efficiency can be sacrificed to promote bureau and corps interests or prestige; that it is not a bureaucratic navy, but the American Navy in which all hands must work for the fighting efficiency and prestige of the fleet.

The present troubles of the Navy Department are due to its indefensible administrative organization, and they will not end, but will increase with the increase of the Navy until the Department is organized on a basis of military responsibility by which, under the Secretary, the administrative authority as well as the responsibility is placed where it logically and fairly belongs, with the line—the men who command and fight the ships and squadrons in action. They should, under the Secretary, control the design, preparation and equipment of the fleet, for upon the day of battle the responsibility for the efficiency of the fleet and the result of the action—a supreme responsibility that may involve the whole future of the nation—is absolutely fixed for all time upon the flag officers and captains in command.

#### THINGS JAPANESE.

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 8, 1908.

The old court life in Japan, with its personnel, its ceremonial, and all its habits—based on those of China—is gone. 'Times have changed indeed since the Daimyos and Samurai, with the Shogun at their head, all fighting men wearing two swords, practically lorded it over Japan. The present government has gone into the minutiae in its determination to fasten the military spirit and raise the army to the highest point of perfection. Even books of war songs have been officially composed and included in the course of instruction. Company drill is imposed on all government schools and adopted in most private schools. That the Japanese soldier has had his baptism of fire is shown by the frequency with which, throughout the land, tourists meet with young men, and even boys, having uniformed headgear, or some military or naval insignia.

No tourist can, in a few weeks, get below the surface in Japan—if ever. The Japanese combatant forces have marched and sailed, demonstrated amenability to discipline, behaved humanely to the conquered rebels of Satsuma, the Chinese, and recently in fighting for the first time a European foe, have inscribed glorious deeds on the pages of history. The men in the ranks have been sturdy, intelligently devoted, and the officers have obeyed Milton's precept, "To scorn delights and live laborious days," not dancing attendance on "society" or dissipating time and energy on useless games.

Owing to the absence of good horses, the weakest branch of the Japanese army is the cavalry. Twenty-five years ago the Murata Japanese rifle was nearly the best in the world. We came near adopting it as the arm of the foot troops of the U.S. Army. A modified and improved Murata rifle is now in the hands of the Japanese troops. The reigning family is steeped in militarism.

I have asked the question, "Do the Japanese regard Japan as superior to, equal to, or inferior to, English-speaking people as a race?" They boast that they have done in thirty or forty years what it took Europe half as many centuries to accomplish. Some even go further, and twit us Westerners with falling behind in the race. A Berlin-educated savant said the German lectures are elementary; that it is waste of time to go to Berlin to study philosophy; that the subject is better taught in Japan. Certainly this is the transition age of Japan. The date 1868 marked the beginning of this national change. The Satsuma Rebellion was suppressed in 1877. The China War of 1894-5; Peking in 1900; and since then the war with Russia, compelled the astonished admiration of all.

The typical Japanese student belongs to that class of youth who are the schoolmaster's delight—quiet, deferential, intelligent, studious almost to excess. His marked fault is a tendency, common to all subordinates in Japan—a tendency to wish to steer the ship himself. "Please, sir, we don't want to read American history any more. We want to read how balloons are made."

Living used to be cheap in Japan. It is so no longer. It costs as much to live here in exile as at home, with the additional drawback that you get less for your money, except it be comparative ease of mind in the matter of servants. Traveling in Japan is as expensive as in America, and is less comfortable. So far as tourists are concerned, the question reduces itself to this: Are you willing to forego some of your home conveniences; are you willing to spend money, in order to study a unique civilization, in one of its most interesting phases?

The Japanese of our day have taken kindly to societies and associations of all sorts. They doubtless feel that their nation has to make up now for the long absence from such co-operative activity which was conferred during the Tokugawa regime, when it was penal for more than five persons to club together for any purpose. Following are some: Moustache Society, Growlers' Society, Dotards' Society, Pock Mark Society; the Society for the Abolition of Present Giving, which came to grief, alas!

Half-castes are often called Eurasians from their being half Europeans and half Asians or Asiatics. Eurasians usually resemble the Japanese mother rather than the European father, this in accordance with the general physiological law whereby the fair parent gives way to the dark. The time that has elapsed since Japanese Eurasians began to be numerous is not long enough to inform us whether this mixed race will endure, or whether it will die out, say, in the third or fourth generation.

No text in the Bible raises so much prejudice here against Christianity as that which bids a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife. "There you see it," exclaims the anti-Christian Japanese, pointing to the passage. "I always said it was an immoral religion."

Fires in Japan are so common that this destructive agency has established itself as a national institution and a whole vocabulary has grown up to express every shade of meaning in matters fiery. The Japanese language has special terms for an incendiary fire, an accidental fire, fires starting from one's own house, a fire caught from next door, a fire which one shares with others, a fire which is burning to an end, the flame of a fire, anything—for instance, a brazier, from which a fire may arise; the side from which to attack a fire in order to extinguish it; a visit of condolence after a fire, etc., etc.

Japanese dishes fail to satisfy American cravings. Imagine a diet without meat, without milk, bread, butter, jam, coffee, salad, or any sufficient quantity of nicely cooked vegetables, without pudding, stewed fruit, and with comparatively little fresh fruit. The European vegetarian will find as much difficulty in making anything out of it as the ordinary meat eater. Along the main railroad artery neat little boxes of Japanese food (*bento*) are offered for sale at the principal stations, at a cost of seven and one-half cents; also pots of tea,

including tea pot and earthen tea cup, for two cents. The *bento* may contain, in neat separate compartments, prawn, fish, chicken, rice, preserved ginger, Johnny cake omelette, a broiled mushroom, a slice of radish, glazed beans, some kind of sweet pickle, tripe, a slice of cooked chestnut liquorice, etc., etc. The *bento* is inviting to the eye, is garnished in green, is neatly wrapped, and the contents varied as the resources of the locality admit.

The following notice adorns a laundry and serves to illustrate English as she is Japped across the seas: "We most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with cheap prices as under: Ladies, eight shillings per hundred; gentlemen, seven shillings per hundred."

There may be two opinions about Japanese painting: there can be only one about Japanese embroidery. The embroidery and brocade and painted silk possess exquisite beauty. Ribbed velvet is used as the ground for pictures, which are real works of art, the velvet being partly cut, partly dyed and partly painted. Comparatively few Japanese embroiderers are women. All the best pieces are the work of men and boys. I've seen no sampler embroidery such as my mother made in 1827, when she was thirteen years of age, and which used to hang framed, in the old Dr. Israel Hildreth homestead in the town of Draught, now the city of Lowell.

Paid professional story-tellers, who belong to the *Yose* in Japan, drive about from one house of entertainment to another—stopping only a quarter of an hour at each, just time enough to tell one story and earn a dollar or two by the recital. Some foreign students of the Japanese language have found the *Yose* their best school. One or two have thought of going there—not as listeners, but as recitationists. There is an Englishman, named Black, whose plots, borrowed from the story-books of European fiction, prove such agreeable novelties that the Tokyo story-tellers have admitted him to their guild. He is also said to sing Japanese songs as well as any native. Maybe some American will turn up and accept this vocation.

Various queer methods of fishing are employed in Japan. In some places, baskets may be seen hung over a waterfall to catch such fish as attempt to leap it. A sight not fascinating to me is that of the trout fishers in some clear, placid stream, who land their prey with hand nets, in the use of which certain Japanese are dexterous. Fish-spearing is practiced at some points. The Japanese flies used by some native anglers are quite different from ours, but results justify. Cormorant fishing is kept up on the River Nagoya. First, a cormorant is caught by covering the twigs on which the birds are accustomed to light with birdlime; on settling upon which they stick fast. Cormorant fishing always takes place at night and by torchlight. Each cormorant wears at the base of his neck a ring, made tight enough to prevent marketable fish passing below it, at the same time made loose enough to admit the smaller fish, which serve as food for the cormorant. The natives of Gifu train cormorants to catch fish. The birds are lowered from a boat, one by one, into a stream. Each great, awkward bird has around its body a cord, having attached to it at the middle of the back a short strip of stiffish whalebone, to which is looped a thin rein of spruce fiber, twelve feet long, and so far wanting in pliancy as to minimize the chance of entanglement. The bird is manipulated, when in the water, by this rein. The cormorant goes to fishing in the most energetic manner, diving and ducking, but is restrained from gulping down the fish. When the fish cormorant is gorged he swims about in a foolish, helpless way, with his head and swollen neck erect. Thereupon, the Japanese lifts the bird aboard, forces his bill open with his left hand, squeezes out the fish with his right, and starts the tethered creature off on a fresh foray—all this with such dexterity and quickness that one expert Japanese can keep as many as a dozen of these trained cormorants in hand at once.

A comical article might be made up on English as she is Japanese. Here are some sign-board inscriptions: "Tailor, native country; draper, milliner and ladies' outfitter; the ribbons, the laces, the veils, the feelings. Hand-painting post-cards, manufactured by cace and a peace of bread. Extract of fowl kept. Photographer executed. Head hair cutter. Writing for another done here. Specialist for the disease of children. Best perfuming water, anti-flea, dealer of. Notices.—Our tooth is a very important organ for business life and countenance as you know; therefore, when it is attacked by disease or injury, artificial tooth is very useful. I am engaged to the dentist and I will make for your purpose." In order to induct the Far Western hemisphere mind in the beauties of the light-winged Japanese syllable, the following conversation between the writer and a native is quoted: "You speak the English very well for a native." He replied: "You jest."

Though the Japanese are a nation of readers, they love, also, to listen to the tales of the professional story-teller, who is quite an artist in his way. The lower sort of story-teller may be seen seated at the street corner with a circle of gaping coolies around him. The higher class forms guilds, who own special houses of entertainment, called *Yose*, and may also be engaged by the hour to amuse private parties. Some story-telling is rather in the nature of a five-cent magazine. The man sits with an open book before him and expounds it, and dilates upon it—the story of the "Forty-seven Ronin," perhaps, or the Chinese novel of the "Three Kingdoms," or an account of the Satsuma Rebellion, or one of the old wars of the Taira and Minamoto families in the middle ages. When he comes to some particularly good point he emphasizes it by a rap with his fan or with a little slab of wood kept by him for that purpose. The Japanese professional story-teller also invents and recites. If he doesn't earn his living by story-telling, he may not be admitted to the guild of *Yose*; his story may be a disquisition. The story-teller proper deals in love tale anecdotes and imaginary incidents. The entertainment afforded in a *Yose* is generally mixed. There will be war stories, love tales, recitations to the accompaniment of the *hanjo*—the same entertainment being mostly adhered to for a fortnight and a change made on the first and sixteenth of the month. As the number of such houses in every large city is considerable, hearers may nevertheless hear something new every night to listen to, and the higher class of story-tellers themselves may realize what, for Japan, is a very fair income.

Miyanoshta is a summer watering place for those who can afford it. In order to get to the Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshta, I traveled by rail from Yokohama for about two hours; then journeyed by an electric railway tram for one hour; then by ricksha, up hill, for another hour. Of course the region is celebrated for something or other in Japanese history; something connected with the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and the Daimyos and the Fendal times; but the most attractive feature to me, on the fifth day of August, 1908, when I was here, was that the normal day temperature about the place is below seventy degrees, Fahrenheit thermometer. The hotel is full of mineral baths, hot or cold, which may be indulged in with impunity.

PHILIP READE,



Beginning with the ringing of the bell on Independence Hall on Sunday morning, Oct. 4, the celebration of Philadelphia's 225th anniversary, which will last until Oct. 10, will be full of events of interest. On Monday, Oct. 5, there will be a mobilization and parade of United States soldiers, sailors and marines, with the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, and representatives from all the thirteen original colonies, sailors, and marines from the foreign war vessels, and numerous other military bodies. In the evening of that day there will be a celebration in the Academy of Music, at which the President of the United States and government officials, the governors of all the states, and the mayors of all the leading cities, together with the representatives of foreign governments, who have been invited, are expected to be present. On the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 8, there will be a review of the war vessels on the Delaware, followed by a parade of river craft. Other events include historical and dramatic pageants, for which most elaborate preparations are being made. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has advised the committee having in charge the Founders Week celebration in Philadelphia, Pa., from Oct. 4 to 10, that the following was the official assignment of war vessels to the port: Dolphin, flagship; New Hampshire, North Carolina, Montana, Idaho, Mississippi and Yankee; the torpedo boats Stringham, De Long, Tingey, Barney and Thornton; the submarines Plunger, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, and the submarine tenders Hist and Nina.

It is expected that Col. W. F. Stewart, Coast Art., U. S. A., will be ordered before a retiring board and in due time retired as physically disqualified for active service. In the meantime several occurring and impending changes are to be noted at the top of the list of colonels in the Coast Artillery Corps. Colonel Greenough retires Dec. 8 and has been given leave of absence with a view to that event. He had been detailed to the Cornman court-martial at Fort Wayne, but has been relieved because he is to retire soon. Of the four or five colonels just below Colonel Greenough, two beside Colonel Stewart are likely to be retired. With the order granting Colonel Greenough leave of absence Colonel Stewart essentially became the senior colonel of the corps on active duty if his non-descript status at Fort Grant may be termed one of duty. It is expected that when the possible changes in the list of colonels have been made there will be a reorganization of the work of the corps with some important changes of command. The colonels following Stewart in the order of rank are Howe, Patterson, Haskins, Harris, Lundgren, Whistler, Parkhurst, Wissner, Harrison, Williams, Homer and Anderson.

In a letter addressed to the President by some one in Detroit, Mich., who signs himself "A Private Citizen," this suggestion is made: "Detroit, Mich., Aug. 28, 1908. His Excellency, the President: Dear Sir: The seeming miracle by which a short term of Army service converts the raw and angular country youth into a well-set-up man is frequently commented upon. Nine out of ten men would give much to acquire that little military learning, that knowledge of how to walk, which is the natural state but is fast being forgotten. Now, it is obviously impossible for all men to join the Army; but if the armories of the various National Guard companies of the country were thrown open to the public on certain days, many men would be glad to come and receive instruction in the drills, marches and setting up exercises, for physical benefit they would derive therefrom. Thus would the forces of war be made to serve the pursuits of peace, and at the same time we should tend to become a nation of soldiers. 'Great oaks from little acorns grow.' I trust that this suggestion will not be scorned, though it comes from no higher source."

"The aged De Rudio," mentioned in the Evening Post as having at this late day implicated Francesco Crispi in the attempt upon the life of the Third Napoleon by means of a bomb fifty years ago, is a retired officer of the United States Army, now residing in Los Angeles, Cal., Major Charles Camillus DeRudio. He says merely that Crispi was aware of Orsini's plans, which Mazzini had suggested to himself. The living representative of the Orsini family declares they had the proof that Crispi threw the third bomb, which was never traced; but the documents disappeared when Crispi became the powerful prime minister, with the police at his disposal. Major DeRudio entered the volunteer service as private, 79th N.Y., Aug. 25, 1864, six years after the attempt on the life of Napoleon III., Jan. 14, 1858. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the Regular Army Aug. 31, 1867. He was sentenced to death with Orsini and Pieri, the other two conspirators who were executed on March 13, 1858, but his life was saved by the intercession of the Empress Eugenie.

The following officers, in addition to those noted on page 73, will take the test ride at Fort Myer on Sept. 28: Col. J. W. Pullman, Lieut. Cols. Benjamin Alvord, Charles McClure, W. H. Arthur, Majors W. D. McCaw, G. L. Edie, G. F. Downey, G. O. Squier, D. S. Stanley, J. F. Thompson, B. Frank Cheatham, P. J. Morrow. General Grant's party in the test ride at Fort Myer on Thursday reached camp at Fairfax Court House at three p.m., having made thirty miles in a detour by way of Vienna, where a lunch of sandwiches and cold tea was eaten. Thirteen quartermaster and commissary wagons went across the shorter way and made camp. Each officer had an orderly with him. The ride on Thursday was all walk and trot. On Friday the party rode fifteen miles south to Delaplane and back to camp. The ride Friday was at a walk, trot and gallop, six hours being allowed for thirty miles. The party had a water wagon sent to Fairfax to sprinkle the grounds of the camp. Col. J. N. Allison, when five miles from Fairfax, was taken sick with indigestion and rode in an ambulance.

The program for battle practice for the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets was made out the past week. Owing to the fact that it is desired to employ as many workmen at the various navy yards at this time of the year as possible in order to fit the various ships for sea service, and also to the desire to have a strong representation at the celebration of Founders' Day at Philadelphia, few commanders want to go into battle practice this fall. The Battleship Fleet will have its practice in Manila Bay. Of the vessels constituting the home fleet in Atlantic waters but two ships are available, the Yankee and the Prairie, and these will have their battle practice in Tangier Sound during the coming month, unless the Prairie is detained by the transportation of marines to the Isthmus. The Pacific Fleet will have its

battle practice at Magdalena Bay from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, the period arranged between the United States and Mexican governments for this use of the bay and station.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination Oct. 21 for a writer and telegraph operator (male) at \$2 per diem, including Sundays, in the Department of Yards and Docks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Also an examination Oct. 21-22 to fill three vacancies in the position of forest assistant, in the Philippine Service, at an entrance salary of \$1,400 per annum each, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they occur in that service. Likewise an examination Oct. 21 to fill vacancies as they occur in the position of veterinarian, in the Philippine service, at an entrance salary of \$1,500 or \$1,600 per annum.

The enrolment in the public schools of Manila this year was nearly 10,000, and the superintendent of public schools in the Manila Times cites as a reason for the popularity of the school course, the real liking of the pupils for the industrial features taught, as shown by the fact that last year out of some seven or eight thousand pupils almost half of them attended school in the afternoon, when only industrial work was given. This work is taught in the primary course of four years and consists chiefly of weaving in native fibers and in needlework. The girls do most excellent work, said by some competent critics to be finer than that executed by the Japanese and vying with the best Indian work. The Filipinos have no designs that are peculiarly Philippine. As in their music, they seem to have originated little or nothing and been content to pattern after the Spaniards or some other people with whom they have come in contact.

Brig. Gen. Manuel Mondragon, chief of the artillery of the Mexican army, returned on Sept. 4 from France, where he has been negotiating for the manufacture of more of his rapid fire ten-inch guns to be used in the coast defenses of his country. He is quoted as saying that the guns were the swiftest firers of their caliber in the world and had proved very effective. The guns are manufactured at St. Chamond and now that they have been demonstrated to be all right they will be ordered by wholesale from the makers until all of the coast of Mexico is ready to resist attack. General Mondragon is also the inventor of the Porfirio Diaz rifle, the small arm of the Mexican army. The new 10-inch gun is intended to shoot five shots of 500 pounds weight a minute. The recoil is expected to furnish the power to reload and fire the weapon, whose cost is placed at \$75,000.

Secretary Metcalf has approved the report of the court of inquiry that looked into the grounding of the Colorado on Liplip Point, Puget Sound, Aug. 20. The report exonerates the officers of the ship, Capt. E. B. Underwood commanding, Lieutenant Commander Tarbox navigator, and Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilson executive officer. The report states that the accident was unavoidable because of a fog and incomplete soundings of the channel. A letter has been sent to Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, urging that steps be taken to chart the channel more accurately. The Colorado was not seriously injured and was soon repaired at the Bremerton Yard. She was not, however, able to accompany the fleet around the world.

A newspaper despatch from Havana, Cuba, dated Sept. 16, states that a reporter of the Diario Español has started a sensational story that part of the meat supplies for the Army imported without duty was sold in the open market at prices which made competition impossible for other importers who paid the regular duties. It is also stated that an investigation has been ordered by Governor Magoon and the customs officers will be required to declare the exact amount of meat brought in by Swift and Armour. Similar charges are made concerning other articles. Witnesses examined thus far declare that their houses imported meat for the Army free of duties, according to law, and smaller amounts for selling in the markets, on which duties were paid.

First Lieut. G. T. Leeds, C.E., U.S.A., has executed a fine bird's-eye sketch in water color of the entire post of Fort Bayard, which is to be exhibited in the approaching Tuberculosis Congress at Washington. The scene shows that Fort Bayard has grown to be one of the largest posts in the country, and that it is well equipped for the great work which it was elected to do. The buildings are good and substantial, with a large house for the commandant and nine houses for officers. There is a large general hospital building, power-house, numerous barracks, warehouses, and in all twenty-three different buildings. The sketch by Lieutenant Leeds was done under the direction of Lieut. Col. G. E. Bushnell, who is in command at Fort Bayard.

The executive committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association desires to announce to the Army that an agency of the Association in charge of Capt. M. H. Barnum, 8th Cav., A.D.C., has been established in Manila, P.I., for the convenience of members serving in the Philippine Islands. The officer in charge is authorized to issue notices of dues, receive current funds, secure new members, etc. The officers of the Army Mutual Aid Association are: President, General Murray, Chief of Artillery; vice-president, General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; secretary and treasurer, Captain Fenton, 2d Cav. The total amount the Association has paid beneficiaries to March 1, 1908, is \$1,544,806.87.

An examination of the page of notices of marriages and engagements which appear in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of this week will cheer the heart of the Commander-in-Chief and enable him to carry with him into Darkest Africa the assurance that his admonitions upon the subject of "race suicide" have had their effect upon the Services, if not in civil life, where marriages are reported to be on the decrease.

Col. F. L. Denny, quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, in company with Col. Charles L. McCawley, Capt. P. F. Archer and Mr. James R. Marshall, of Hornblower & Marshall, architects, made official inspection Sept. 16 of the five sets of officers' quarters, United States marine

barracks, which buildings comprise part of the group of buildings which have been recently erected on the two squares in Washington between 8th and 9th streets and G and I streets, Southeast. The old barracks buildings and the old center house, which were famous one hundred years ago, have been removed.

The retirement on Dec. 8 of Col. Geo. G. Greenough, C.A.C., promotes Lieut. Col. A. Todd to be colonel, Major C. P. Townsley to be lieutenant colonel, Capt. D. W. Ketcham to be major, 1st Lieut. C. M. Condon to be captain, and 2d Lieut. J. Pierce to be first lieutenant. The retirement on Dec. 27 of Col. J. D. C. Hoskins, C.A.C., promotes Lieut. Col. Adam Slaker to be colonel, Major G. F. Barney to be lieutenant colonel, Capt. T. B. Lamoreux to be major, 1st Lieut. C. G. Rorebeck to be captain and 2d Lieut. H. W. T. Eglin to be first lieutenant.

Contracts amounting to \$360,000 for furnishing khaki and olive drab breeches and coats for the Army were awarded Sept. 16 by Quartermaster General Aleshire. The firms obtaining the awards include the Badger Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., 230,000 garments, \$166,975; Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank, N.J., 50,000 garments, \$49,400; C. Kenyon Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., 95,000 garments, \$94,112. Several firms received awards for furnishing \$34,062 worth of similar classes of goods for reserve stock.

The trial by G.C.M. at Washington, D.C., of Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., was concluded on Sept. 14. The accused was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and the specifications alleged that he was drunk and disorderly on a train of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon electric railway at 12:30 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 4. The defense sought to prove that the accused was suffering from heat and sunstroke, while the prosecution argued to the contrary.

The submarine station recently ordered built by the Navy Department for San Diego has been completed, and Captain Wilbur has made an inspection of the station, having with him a corps of electricians to overhaul the cable and other equipment of the plant in order to have everything ready for action. With this station equipped and manned it is possible to mine the channel within a few hours, so that it would be an impossibility for any hostile craft to enter the harbor without courting certain destruction.

During the month of June nearly 6,000 tons of hemp, besides other fibers, copra, coconut oil, sugar and tobacco, were shipped from the port of Manila. Of the 13,900,000 pounds of copra shipped, 11,000,000 pounds went to France, 1,000,000 each to Italy and Spain, and 600,000 pounds to the United States. In addition to the reports of a bumper tobacco crop, the islands' yield of sugar will be the largest in years.

Baron de Bode, military attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, who is watching the United States Signal Corps' operations at Fort Omaha, said: "I believe your Army has the best equipped corps in the world. I have been especially interested in Fort Omaha, because of the preparations there for aerial navigation experiments, and hope to be here during the flights in October."

That the theory that leprosy is caused by the eating of decaying fish is a correct one is contended by Lieut. Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., who has recently published interesting results of observations made by him in the Philippine Islands. Dr. MacDonald is now stationed at Fort Mott, N.J., and was recently quoted in the New York Times to the above effect.

The borings on the site of the Gatun dam, of the Panama Canal, are practically complete, and the test pit, which is down to 90 feet below sea level, will probably not be sunk to a much greater depth. The recent developments merely confirm the conclusion based on investigations at an earlier period, that the foundation is satisfactory.

President Roosevelt has appointed a commission of eleven representatives of Government departments and bureaus, stated to be "to promote uniformity of statistical methods, terms and results, prevent duplications, rendering possible closer co-operation and keeping the statistical work of the Government abreast of modern methods."

The name of the naval general hospital at New Fort Lyon, where tuberculous patients from the Navy are sent for treatment, has been changed in orders to the naval general hospital at Las Animas. There seemed no good reason why an Army name should be continued for the institution and the name of the town nearby was selected as appropriate.

It is suggested that it would be well to adopt a regulation limiting to some sufficient but reasonable sum the cost of monuments erected in the cemetery at West Point. It is not the place for the display of an ostentation wholly out of keeping with the spirit of an institution dedicated to honor, duty and to noble deeds.

Secretary Metcalf has approved the award of the contract for the 100-ton floating derrick for the Puget Sound Yard at Bremerton, Wash., to the Welman-Seaver-Morgan Company, whose bid was \$230,000. The contract requires its completion in twelve months.

The omission of all mention of the work accomplished during Mr. Shipman's chaplaincy has been accounted for by Mr. Roe, the author of "Church Call at West Point," by the fact that he was unable to obtain data of the period covered by Mr. Shipman's chaplaincy.

It is to be hoped that Congress will provide the money required to add the twenty thousand acres of land within the reservation of Fort Egbert, Alaska, which can be had for a moderate price. It will greatly increase the facilities of the reservation.

A Japanese publication says Japan has not been attacked from without since the repulse of the Mongol fleet sent by Kublai Khan at the end of the thirteenth century.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Peter S. Bonus, 9th U.S. Cav., an officer of distinguished service, has been ordered retired from active service at his own request, to take effect November 20, 1908, after more than forty-two years' service. He was born in New York Dec. 25, 1847, and entered West Point July 1, 1866. Upon graduation in June, 1870, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry and was with that regiment close on thirty-three years until he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in April, 1903, at which time he was assigned to the 6th Cavalry. After graduation he saw extensive service against the Indians, which continued over a long period, and he received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at the Mazatzal Mountains, Ariz., Dec. 13, 1872. He served on the frontier at various posts in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. During this service he was engaged in the fight on Tonto Creek, Ariz., Dec. 11, 1872; was on the Bannock campaign, and in the fight on Silver Creek, Oregon, June 23; on Birch Creek, July 8, and on the North Fork of John Day River, July 20, 1878. He was in the field in the South Dakota campaign, November, 1890, to February, 1891, and from Jan. 16, 1896, to August, 1897, while at Fort Huachuca, he was frequently in the field against renegade Apache Indians. He also served in Cuba and the Philippines, and he is at present on duty with his regiment at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., and stood No. 13 in lineal rank among the colonels of Cavalry. His retirement will promote Lieut. J. B. Hickey, at present serving as detail in the Adjutant General's Department, to colonel.

Col. William H. Coffin, Coast Art. Corps, promoted from lieutenant colonel on Sept. 1, 1908, was born in the District of Columbia Aug. 26, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, when as a second lieutenant he was assigned to the 5th Artillery. His first assignment to duty was at the U.S.M.A. as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics, and his next duty was in garrison at Fort Preble, Me. Aside from duties at various other posts, he served at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of French from Aug. 30, 1876, to Aug. 28, 1878; of geography, history and ethics from Aug. 31, 1877, to Aug. 28, 1878; of French and English to Oct. 2, 1878, and as assistant instructor of tactics to Feb. 23, 1881. He also served as professor of military science at the University of Vermont during 1886. He served as regimental adjutant of the 5th Artillery from April 15, 1889, to April 15, 1893, and took part in suppressing the railroad disturbances in California in 1895. He was a member of the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire in 1897, and in 1898 he was captain in command of Battery K, 5th Artillery; in camp at Tampa, Fla., and assisted in the organization of a siege train at Washington Barracks. He was subsequently on duty at Forts Hamilton and Riley and in the Philippines, and his last assignment was at Fort Washington, Md. Colonel Coffin is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1875, and is a son of the late Prof. John C. Coffin, U.S.N. He is not due to retire for age until Aug. 26, 1915.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

One of the very pretty weddings of the early autumn season was celebrated at St. Mary's Church at Lakeville, Conn., Sept. 12, 1908, when Miss Elsie Seymour, daughter of the late Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Seymour, U.S.N., became the bride of P.A. Surg. William Dunlop Owens, U.S.N., the Rev. Timothy Bannon officiating. Owing to the bride being in mourning only relatives and a few friends were present. The church was beautifully decorated with garlands of autumn flowers. Miss Phyllis Green, of Philadelphia, acted as maid of honor and Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., acted as best man, assisted by Mr. Thomas W. Owens, the brother of the groom. After the wedding ceremony the wedding party was delightfully entertained at breakfast at the home of the Misses Landon on Town Hill, where Mrs. Edward C. Parrish, the bride's cousin, is visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, of Bernardsville, N.J., have sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lucy Holdam Lindabury, to Lieut. Robert L. Berry, U.S.N., Saturday, Sept. 26, in St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville. A reception will follow at their home on Mine Brook road.

The marriage of Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of the late Col. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and niece of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., to Mr. E. H. Symington, of Baltimore, took place at St. Mark's Church, Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1908.

Mrs. Mary N. Key and Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., U.S.A., were married at the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1908, by the Rev. Robert M. Moore. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. George L. Thomas, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, wore a traveling dress of navy blue cloth, with a hat to match. Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 13th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Myer, was best man. Lieutenant Davidson, who has been stationed at Fort Myer, has been ordered to Texas, and he and his bride left shortly after the ceremony for San Antonio.

The Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, of Portsmouth, N.H., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethelreda Hovey, to Lieut. Horace S. Klyce, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Paducah.

The wedding of Miss Imogene Hoyle and Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th U.S. Cav., which took place on the night of Sept. 2 at Fort Riley, Kas., was a most beautiful wedding. The chapel was decorated from end to end with the guidons and sabers of the 7th Cavalry and 6th Field Artillery. Above the chancel the large garrison flag was draped, and both the chancel and altar were a mass of palms, ferns and white asters. The bride wore a superb French wedding gown of white liberty satin and rose point lace, made princess, with a court train, which hung in graceful folds from her shoulders. Her only ornament was a necklace of pearls and amethysts, the gift of the groom. The matron of honor, Mrs. John Knowles Herr, sister of the bride, looked handsome in a décolleté costume of pink crepe, trimmed with real Irish lace and bands of pink messaline. Little Helen Herr, the flower girl, wore a dainty dress of white and carried a large basket of pink rosebuds and maidenhair fern. The bridesmaids were the Misses May Ward, Leize Weaver, Fanny Hoyle, Helen Humphrey, Mrs. Joseph Barnard (née Maude Banister) and Mrs. Beverly Browne (née Louise Adams). They were gown in white point d'esprit over pink silk, and carried pink roses. Miss Marjorie Hinds and Miss Margaret Hoyle were the ribbon girls in lovely dresses of white, elaborately trimmed with lace. Mrs. Hoyle wore a handsome gown of black satin and jet. Mrs. Shannon, the mother of the groom, was becomingly dressed in pale gray silk. The ushers were Capt. George

Williams, 7th Cav.; Capt. A. C. Knowles, 30th Inf., and Lieuts. John K. Herr and Winn Blair, 7th Cav.; Lieut. A. F. Commiskey, aide to General Edgerly; Lieuts. R. A. DeR. Hoyle and E. Swift, aides to General Kerr. All wore full dress uniform. Mr. Robert Shannon, brother of the groom, was best man. After the wedding a reception was held at the quarters of Col. E. D. Hoyle, which was attractively decorated for the occasion with palms, roses and asters. The entire lawn, where supper was served, was lighted by many electric bulbs. Among the many present were Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Baron de Bode, military attaché from Russia; General Aleshire, Mrs. Wadsworth, of Washington; Gen. and Mrs. Kerr; and all the officers stationed at Fort Riley and their wives; also most of the officers from the maneuver camp. The bride and groom received several hundred presents; among the handiest were the following: A cut glass pitcher, goblets, glass and silver tray from the non-commissioned staff, 6th Field Artillery; a chest of flat silver from the groom's troop, Troop A, 7th Cavalry; a silver cake basket from Bandmaster Herzog, 6th Field Art.; and a silver almond set, consisting of six small and one large dish from the first sergeants, 6th Field Artillery, which regiment Lieutenant Colonel Hoyle is in command of at present. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon are spending the honeymoon in Colorado. They will be at home at Fort Riley, Kas., about Oct. 1.

The wedding of Miss Lucy Lovell Atwater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Storrs Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Dr. Eben Clayton Hill, U.S.A., Medical Reserve Corps, will take place Sept. 19, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents in Poughkeepsie, and will be followed by a large reception at 5 o'clock.

A military wedding took place at St. Paul's Church, Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, 1908, when Lieut. James Luke Frink, 3d U.S. Inf., recently promoted from Q.M. sergeant 13th Cavalry, and Miss Irma McKelden were married in the presence of a large company. The bride was given away by her brother, William B. McKelden, of New York. Lieut. Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf., U.S.A., who was recently promoted from the Coast Artillery, was best man. After a visit to New York Lieutenant Frink and his bride will go to the Pacific coast.

The post wedding at Jolo, P.I., of Miss Lucretia Dodge and Lieut. Rodman Butler, recently noted in the JOURNAL, was an unusually pretty affair and showed how the resourcefulness and good taste of the officers and ladies of our military stations can meet the exacting requirements of beauty and appropriateness for such an occasion. "The wedding," writes a correspondent, "occurred at the quarters of Captain Heiberg, whose wife is a sister of the bride. The unusually wide center hall of the house lent itself admirably for transformation into a beautiful little chapel. Great numbers of palms, that a New York florist would covet, covered, completely, the side walls from floor to ceiling. At the chancel end of the hall the palms were arranged to form a gothic arch over the altar, which was of correct design, covered with white cloth and ferns. A center aisle was made by vine-covered supports for the white ribbon on either side. The improvised chapel was lighted by candles in glass globes, ranged down the sides, which added to the church-like effect. The guests stood on either side of the aisle and the bride, on the arm of Captain Heiberg and followed by six ushers, came down the center. The groom and best man, Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, his brother, entered from a door on the right of the chancel quite in the prescribed way. Chaplain Freeland of the regiment read the service, while the 6th Cavalry orchestra played subdued music on the veranda back of the chancel. The bride entered to the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March and at the conclusion of the ceremony Mendelssohn's march was played. In giving the bride away Captain Heiberg placed her hand in that of his little son Harrison, who placed the bride's hand in that of the minister and thus was the father of the bride represented by his grandson and namesake. The bride made a lovely appearance. Her wedding gown was white mull hand-embroidered, trimmed with duchesse and point lace and made over white satin. She wore pearl ornaments and carried flowers presented by the groom. The beautiful arrangement of the flowers was an example of what our Army ladies can do when the nearest florist is seven hundred miles away. The entire post was present, the officers in white with sabers and the ladies in evening dress. There were also guests from the Seward, which had arrived that afternoon. Mrs. Heiberg was a lovely hostess and matron in black crepe de Chine, trimmed with black Spanish lace. After the ceremony supper was served, the bride cutting the cake with the saber of the groom. Shortly after supper the two crossed on an improvised bridge from a window on the lower floor to the top of a low stone wall surrounding the house and descended to Major Forsyth's yard and thence to the dock and on board the Seward, without having been discovered either by the rice throwers at the house or the people on the steamer, who had arranged to flood the dock with the searchlight. They found a beautifully decorated room and the crowd came down to the ship just before she sailed."

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Amy Haskell, sister of Lieut. W. N. Haskell, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. John Chester Gould, of New York city. The ceremony will take place at Bath, N.Y. After the church ceremony a reception will follow at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Clayton K. Haskell.

Invitations will soon be issued for the marriage of Miss Harriet Ogden Deen, daughter of Mrs. Robert W. Gardner, of Rock Gate Farm, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N.Y., to Comdr. Roger Welles, U.S.N., executive officer of the battleship New Hampshire. The wedding is to be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17. Miss Deen will have as her attendants Mrs. Aligood Holmes, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Misses Florence Helm, of this city; Carolyn Welles, of Hartford, Conn., and Florence Reynolds, of Milwaukee, Wis. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, will officiate at the ceremony.

A pretty naval wedding occurred in Trinity Church, Newport, R.I., Sept. 16, 1908, when Miss Gwendolyn Whipple, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple and granddaughter of the late Governor Swann, "war Governor" of Maryland, was married to Asst. Paymr. William N. Hughes, U.S.N., attached to the Yankee. Acting as ushers were Paymr. Franklin P. Sackett, Asst. Paymr. Richard H. Johnston, Surg. William M. Wheeler and Ensign John F. Atkinson, U.S.N., and Messrs. Dudley Selden Morcan and Austin Ledyard Sands. Miss Whipple's attendants were Miss Annie Hare Powell, her niece, and Misses Alice Little and Elizabeth Harris. Miss Whipple, who was given away by Mr. Pemberton Hare Powell, her brother-in-law, wore an Empire gown of white ivory satin trimmed with old lace. Her veil was fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms and hung to the end of her court train. She wore a string of pearls, a gift from her fiancé, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Stanley Hughes, a reception was held

in the home of Mr. Pemberton Hare Powell, in Bowery street.

The date has been set for the marriage of Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hatfield, and Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, U.S.A. The ceremony will take place Nov. 26 in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va.

One of the pretty home weddings of the early autumn in Washington, D.C., will be that of Miss Beth Stanley, daughter of Mr. William S. Stanley, and Mr. William Henry Huntington. The ceremony will be performed Sept. 23, at 7:30 p.m., by the Rev. Dr. Buck. The bride will be attended by two matrons of honor, Mrs. Frank Hughes and Mrs. Rudolph Hesse, of New York, and two bridesmaids, Miss Helen Camp, of Milwaukee, and Miss Rebecca Ross, of Washington. Miss Mary Louise Stanley will be her sister's maid of honor, and Dr. Philip W. Huntington, U.S.A., brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The ushers will be Dr. A. C. Stanley, U.S.N., and Dr. W. S. Stanley, of Milwaukee, brothers of the bride, and Mrs. Worth Ross, of Greensboro, N.C.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Walker, of Galveston, Texas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maisie, to Capt. R. C. Burleson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert F. Clafin, of Quincy, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Clafin, to Mr. Nixon W. Elmer, of Boston, son of the late Comdr. Horace Elmer, U.S.N.

Miss Irene Vanarsdale and Lieut. Thomas R. Kurtz, U.S.N., were married at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents. The best man was Asst. Naval Constr. Edward C. Hammer, Jr., U.S.N., and the ushers were Paymr. James S. Beecher and Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, also of the Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William K. Guthrie, of the First Presbyterian Church. Upon returning from their wedding tour Lieut. and Mrs. Kurtz will live at the naval training station on Yerba Buena Island.

A very pretty wedding took place at Fort Bayard, N.M., on Sept. 9—that of Miss Katherine M. Dowdy, daughter of Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Howard Priest, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A. Chaplain Bateman officiating. The ceremony was performed at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. S. Pervia Vestal, U.S.A., where the bride and her sister, Miss Ina Dowdy, have been guests all summer. The house was a bower of beautiful flowers, the parlor being especially lovely with wild clematis and sweet peas. The bride wearing an exquisite embroidered mull, trimmed with princess lace, was attended by her sister in pink chiffon. The groom and Lieut. E. C. Jones, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., wore dress uniforms. Also Major Dowdy, who gave his daughter away. Mrs. R. W. Dowdy wore a very handsome embroidered white gown. A jolly reception followed at which the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword in the good old Army style.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Lieut. William Pegram Wilson, Coast Art., U.S.A., to Miss Marie Piatt, at Lansing, Michigan, on Sept. 12, 1908. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson will be at home at Fort Revere, Mass., after Oct. 15.

An interesting wedding in Honolulu, H.I., Aug. 26, 1908, was that of Miss Edith Spalding to 2d Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 10th Inf., U.S.A., in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Bishop Henry Bond Restarick officiating. The cathedral nave, chancel and altar were transformed into a graceful conservatory with flowers and sprays of delicate maidenhair ferns. The effect of the floral garnishments was the daintiest possible and in perfect harmony with the gowns of the wedding party. Preceding the bride and attendants, the choir entered the nave singing a hymn. Mendelssohn's march was played on the organ as the bridal procession entered. Leading was little Helena Spalding, accompanied by Vernon Tenney, the latter in an old-style page's costume, both bearing flowers. Behind them were the younger sisters of the bride, the Misses Ethel and Alice Spalding, as bridesmaids, both beautifully gowned and carrying pretty bouquets. Following them was the maid of honor, Miss Constance Restarick, prettily gowned in pink and also carrying a bride's bouquet. Leaning upon the arm of her father, Mr. E. I. Spalding, the bride advanced up the aisle and was joined at the foot of the choir steps by the groom, who was attended by his best man, Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., U.S.A. The bridal party was completed by the ushers, Lieut. John Randolph, Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, Lieut. Alexander W. Clinton and Lieut. George C. Bowen, all of the 20th U.S. Infantry. The bride wore a beautiful frock of duchesse satin and old rose point lace, the veil caught in the coiffure with orange blossoms. After the ceremony at the cathedral the party was driven to the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Spalding in Punahou street, where the bride and groom received congratulations and a wedding supper was served, at which were present only the members of the bridal party, relatives and immediate friends, including Bishop and Mrs. Restarick. The couple spent their honeymoon at Maunawili and were to leave later for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where the groom's regiment is stationed.

Capt. Leon L. Roach, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Anna Leggett Mendenhall were married on Sept. 16 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Mendenhall, 628 N. Main street, Piqua, O. The large house was most elaborately decorated with tropical plants and white China asters, which, combined with many silken flags, made a striking setting. The bridal party entered the long parlor to the strains of the Lohengrin. An aisle through the crowded rooms was made by the little ribbon-bearer, Miss Elizabeth Ziegenfelder. She was followed by the ushers, who were Capt. James S. Young, 10th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. William Patterson. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edythe and Mary Clark, of Plainfield, N.J. Captain Roach was accompanied by his best man, Lieut. Charles B. Stone, 16th U.S. Inf. All the gentlemen were in full dress uniform. Mrs. Charles C. Jelleff, sister of the bride, and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell, wife of Lieut. H. D. Mitchell, 2d U.S. Inf., were matrons of honor. They were most effectively gowned in blue satin and carried bunches of gorgeous American Beauty roses. The bride was preceded by her dainty flower-bearers, little Miss Mary Lee Raynor and Master Richard Jelleff, who carried tray baskets filled with forget-me-nots. The bride appeared in white satin, with point lace and pearl trimmings. Her plain tulle veil was caught with a handsome pin, having the design of a saber and belt, studded with diamonds. The pin was the gift of the groom's family. Her only other ornament was a pearl and topaz necklace, the gift of the groom. The Rev. Dr. John Montgomery performed the wedding ceremony. By the wish of the bride, the ceremony was performed in the exact place where her mother and father had entered the holy bonds of matrimony some thirty years ago. Here the bride and groom received the congratulations and good wishes of their friends. A delicious wedding supper followed. The bride's table was beautified with white asters and maidenhair ferns and the glow from many red-



shaded candles. The bride, following the old military custom, cut the cake with her husband's saber. Capt. and Mrs. Roach left for a two weeks' trip through the East. After their return they will be at home to their friends at Columbus Barracks.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Of the Hon. Eugene Semple, father of Mrs. R. C. Langdon, wife of Captain Langdon, 3d U.S. Inf., and ex-Governor of Washington, who died at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 28, 1908, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "A useful citizen and kindly, modest gentleman was Eugene Semple, last but one of the territorial governors of Washington, who died Aug. 28 in California. His career was one of accomplishment. The son of a distinguished father, he elected to seek and make his own way in the world on his individual merits, rather than on those of his father. Beginning his career on this coast as a newspaper reporter, he eventually became governor of Washington, and both before and after that service was the promoter and manager of large industrial enterprises. He received honors at the hands of the Democratic party, was loyal to his political beliefs always, was a sturdy antagonist in political battles, but neither victory nor defeat marred his sane outlook on life nor touched with cynicism his kindly nature. He served as the executive head of the territory at an important period in its development. His service was characterized by dignity, ability and a thorough understanding of the resources and possibilities of the region. His excellent reports to the general government on conditions in the territory did much to make Washington known, and necessarily assisted in enabling it to become a state. His private life ever was above reproach, that of the best type of American gentleman."

Mrs. Helen B. Shuman, wife of 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th U.S. Inf., died at St. Francis Hospital, La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 12, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Charles Newbold, U.S.A., retired, died in California, Sept. 16, 1908, while in a railroad train en route from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Colorado Springs. Colonel Newbold was born in Philadelphia June 25, 1839, and served as an officer throughout the Civil War. He was awarded the brevet of captain Jan. 30, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in an engagement with Navajo Indians. He joined the Army as a second lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry Nov. 16, 1861, and was transferred to the 5th Infantry Aug. 20, 1862. He was promoted first lieutenant Aug. 26, 1863; captain, 19th Infantry, July 28, 1866, and resigned on Nov. 18, 1867. He was appointed an additional paymaster of volunteers March 11, 1899, and was appointed a major and paymaster in the Army July 22 of the same year. He was retired June 25, 1903, and was advanced to lieutenant colonel on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904. Colonel Newbold was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1839. He was the son of Thomas Ross Newbold, a leading citizen of that city. His education was gained at Lawrenceville and the University of Pennsylvania. He is survived by his widow, four sons and a daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, wife of the editor and proprietor of the Chicago Record-Herald, who is also president of the Associated Press. The sons are Thomas R. Newbold, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; John L. Newbold, president of the Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company, of Washington; Fleming Newbold, assistant business manager of The Evening Star, and Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., now stationed in the Philippines. Colonel Newbold married Miss Frances K. Lowe, daughter of Col. John G. Lowe, in Dayton, Ohio, in 1865. He published and edited a newspaper at Santa Barbara, Cal., until he came east to live. He was prominently identified with the social life at the capital and in Philadelphia, and always took a forward part in charitable works and efforts of all kinds for the alleviation of human suffering and the upbuilding of humanity.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., who died at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 17, 1908, from injuries received from the fall of the Wright aeroplane, on which he was a passenger, was a nephew of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., and was one of the best authorities on aeroplanes in the Army. He was born in California Feb. 2, 1882, and was graduated from the U. S.M.A., class of 1903, as a second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps. He was promoted first lieutenant in January, 1907, and was assigned to the 5th Field Artillery in June of the same year. He was transferred to the 1st Field Artillery early in 1908. He developed a liking for aeronautics and was detailed to the Signal Corps for aeronautical experiments some months since. When Captain Baldwin turned his dirigible balloon over to the government after his successful trials at Fort Myer, Lieutenant Selfridge made a number of ascensions in the dirigible and did much toward teaching others how to run it in the air. Lieutenant Selfridge, in his work with the Aerial Experiment Association at Hammondsport, N.Y., was associated with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Glenn H. Curtiss and half a dozen others prominent in the development of flying machines. He was one of the co-designers of the June Bug, the first American aeroplane to give a public flight, and had flown in it many times successfully. He was the designer of the propeller used on the Baldwin machine, and had many ideas which were in process of being worked out when he met his death.

Miss Annie Elizabeth Kelton, sister of Col. A. C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., and of the late Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1908, after a long and painful illness, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. J. L. DeWitt is visiting her parents in Birmingham, Ala., for several months.

Brig. Gen. J. N. Wheeler, U.S.A., was a passenger on the Rotterdam, which left New York for Europe Sept. 15.

Pay Dir. Reah Frazier, U.S.N., general storekeeper of the navy yard, New York, returned Sept. 11 to his duties after a month's vacation.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, sailed on Sept. 15 on the steamer Hamburg of the Hamburg-American line, for Spain.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. U. S. Grant, 2d U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant, who is the daughter of Secretary of State Elihu Root, on Sept. 12, 1908, at Brookline, Mass.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., has been selected for the post of grand marshal of the land parade, Sesqui-centennial, at Pittsburg, Pa., which will be 125 years old in 1909.

Lieut. W. R. Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., on leave from Fort Clark, Tex., is stopping in Brooklyn, N.Y., for a short time.

A daughter, Augusta Charlotte, was born in Manila, P.I., July 6, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Kent Nelson, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf., U.S.A., will enter upon duty as military attaché at the City of Mexico, Mexico, on Sept. 20.

Col. Marion P. Maus, who is in temporary command of the Department of California, will be in command of the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal.

Mrs. Frank R. Keefer has gone to Pasadena, Cal., where she will attend the wedding of her brother, Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, to Miss Jessie L. Reynolds.

Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, jr., 13th Inf., is spending a few days on leave with relatives and friends in Washington before returning to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., of Leavenworth, Kas., who have been spending the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline at Fort Douglas, Utah, returned home this week.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., upon invitation of the French government, has joined the foreign attachés following the maneuvers of the French army in the region of Valancay.

Mrs. Edward Clifford Kalbfus, wife of Lieutenant Kalbfus, U.S.N., is spending a few weeks at Ocean Beach, New London, Conn., as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Taber Cooper.

Major D. Mortimer Lee, U.S.A., who has been spending the summer in Noank, Conn., has returned to 23 Harvard avenue, Brookline, Mass., where he will spend the winter with friends.

Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Mrs. Henry B. Moon, Mrs. H. S. Kiersted, Mrs. F. R. Keefer and others will spend October at Paso Robles Hot Springs during the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal.

Chaplain George Robinson, U.S.A., retired, wife and son, S. A. Robinson, have returned from an eleven weeks' sojourn at Atlantic City to their home, 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. John C. Fremont, jr., U.S.N., who spent the early summer at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, has been given a two years' shore detail, with a station in Washington, D.C.

Asst. Civil Engr. A. A. Baker, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, New York, during the summer months, left Sept. 12 for Troy, N.Y., where he will complete his engineering studies.

Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, is at The Grafton, Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., where she will be for the next three weeks, pending the arrival of Major W. H. Gordon from the Philippine Islands.

The trial by G.C.M. of Capt. Solomon Avery, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., in connection with the administration of the funds of his company, was concluded at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16, with arguments by both counsel.

Capt. William Roberts, U.S.A., Mrs. Roberts and their daughter, Miss Roberts, who have been spending some time at Larchmont, N.Y., as the guests of Mrs. Arringdale, have returned to their home in the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. O. E. Wood, U.S.A., have returned to Washington, having passed the summer in the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the eastern coast of Maine. They have given up their house in Bancroft Place and taken an apartment in The Westmoreland.

Comdr. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., commandant naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, and commanding the U.S.S. Newark, has sailed on the return journey to his station after undergoing a successful operation for appendicitis in Washington, D.C.

Capt. H. H. Sargent, 2d U.S. Cav., who was temporarily ordered to Washington last November and congratulated by President Roosevelt upon his history of "The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba," has recently been ordered to Washington for duty in the War College.

A poem with the refrain, "O, gallant Fort McHenry," appears in the Baltimore News of Sept. 12, written by John F. Gontum for Defenders' Day, anniversary of the Battle of North Point and the occasion of the origin of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key.

Mrs. Chester Edward Dimmick, wife of Captain Dimmick, U.S.R.C.S., has just returned to Washington, D.C., from abroad and is visiting her mother, Mrs. McKeen, in the Berkshires. She will be joined by Captain Dimmick about Sept. 26, as he is at present cruising on the Alaska.

Capt. Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., will sail from San Francisco Oct. 6 for Cavite, to command the Vermont of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, relieving Capt. William P. Potter, who will command the second division of the First Squadron of the fleet.

The friends of Lieut. R. M. Nolan, 1st U.S. Cav., will regret to learn that he is in the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for the purpose of having a second operation performed on his arm, which was broken about a year ago in San Antonio, Tex. The operation was performed on Sept. 14, and he is rapidly improving. Lieutenant Nolan is accompanied by Mrs. Nolan, who is stopping at 1341 L street, N.W., Washington.

First Lieut. Lanier Cravens, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., whose resignation as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 2, 1909, served as a private and corporal in Troop A, 7th Cavalry, from Dec. 28, 1892, to June 22, 1895. He served as a first lieutenant in the 3d Missouri from May 14 to Nov. 7, 1898, and as a captain of the 32d U.S. Volunteer Infantry from July 5, 1899, to May 8, 1901. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps Aug. 1, 1901.

Comdr. William H. McGrann, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. McGrann have returned to New York city and are occupying their apartment in the Kiltonga, 540 West 112th street, for the winter, and will be glad to see their friends after Oct. 1. Commander McGrann is with the firm of Convers and Kirlin, Admiralty lawyers, and will continue with them this winter, at the same time attending lectures at the New York Law School on Fulton street, preparatory to taking his bar examination at Columbia University very creditably.

Among the guests at a dinner given Sept. 15 by Col. Robert Means Thompson in honor of Count Nagasaki, a Japanese officer in the late Russo-Japanese War, were Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Minister to France, both of whom paid their respects to Japan and the Japanese: Kokichi Mizuno, Consul from Japan; Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Rear Admiral Francis John Higginson, all U.S.N.; Col. J. J. McCook, U.S.V., and Capt. Miller and Rowley, U.S.A.

Lieut. Robert A. Abernathy, U.S.N., is visiting relatives in Pulaski, Tenn.

A son, Paul Foley, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1908.

Major Geo. F. Downey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey, who spent the summer at Deer Park, Md., have returned to their home in Washington.

Mrs. J. M. Banks, of New Haven, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Major Robert J. Gibson, at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I.

Major and Mrs. Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A., sailed for Havana, Cuba, on the transport Kilpatrick Sept. 15, after a six weeks' trip to England and Scotland.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradford are at Fzinscot Farm, Turner, Maine, the old home of the former. Miss Bradford is the guest of Mrs. Downing at Prout's Neck, Maine.

Mrs. Edward L. Beach, wife of Lieutenant Commander Beach, U.S.N., who has been staying in Oakland, Md., has returned to Norfolk, Va., and is at Miss Spottswood's, York street.

Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., Chief Constructor of the Navy, spent Sept. 13 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., in conference with Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N.

Constr. Wm. G. DuBose, U.S.N., and Mrs. DuBose (formerly Miss Elsie Jasper) arrived on Sept. 11 at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where Constructor DuBose has been ordered to duty.

First Lieut. James Reagles, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Sept. 12, 1908, was commissioned July 7, 1908. He was retired under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882.

Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., won the silver cup in the men's handicap singles at the San Diego, Cal., Country Club, Sept. 9. This makes the fourth cup the Major has added to his collection of golf trophies in the last three years.

Mrs. John George Leefe and Miss Leefe, of 1619 Seventeenth street, Washington, D.C., after a visit of several weeks to Colonel Leefe's sister, Mrs. E. Z. Laurence, of East Orange, N.J., have returned to their home. Miss Leefe will reopen her vocal studio at 1212 F street Oct. 2.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Sig. Corps, who has been on duty at the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for several years, has been transferred to Washington and assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Major and Mrs. Saltzman have taken apartments at the Mendota, 20th and Kalorama.

Capt. James P. Drouillard, late U.S.A., a member of a well-known Tennessee family, has leased through John N. Golding the five-story dwelling house, No. 1008 Fifth avenue, New York city, at a sum a little less than \$20,000 a year. The house is considered to be one of the best built in the upper Fifth avenue district in the last five years. It represents an investment of nearly \$500,000.

Replying to an attack on Sunday baseball by the Rev. H. C. Miller, of the First Baptist Church, Bishop Gratton, of the Episcopal Diocese of Fond du Lac, declares that all Sunday recreation is a matter of individual conscience, and that prohibiting Sunday amusements would be wrong. "While a number of devout Christians would abstain from the recreation named," said the Bishop, "there are others who look at baseball games as not harmful to their spiritual life."

Dr. Robert Kerr, of Newport, R.I., who recently passed the examination for appointment to the Medical Corps of the United States Army, with rank of first lieutenant, is a son of Councilman Robert Kerr, and studied at the Rogers High School, the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and the Columbia Medical School. He has been practicing in Newport three years, having been bacteriologist for the Board of Health and the Newport Hospital and at present one of the visiting physicians and surgeons of the Newport Hospital.

Gen. and Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., who are now at their home in Iowa City, Iowa, were notable guests at the annual reunion of the Johnson County Veterans' Association, held recently. Mrs. Hoxie made an address reviewing her old memories, which was received with the greatest applause. In conclusion she invited the veterans to be frequently her guests at the Hoxie homestead. The Hoxie place, which General Hoxie inherited from his grandfather, has on it probably the very oldest house in Iowa City. The siding of the cottage is of black walnut, and its quaint furniture is of mahogany and haircloth. Among its old treasures is the first piano ever brought to Iowa City. For the future Gen. and Mrs. Hoxie and their son will live there six months each year.

The pavilion front at Camp Columbia, Cuba, was illuminated on the night of Sept. 10 with a calcium light sign, reading "Musical, Biograph and Vaudeville. Soldiers and Army people invited." The musicale consisted of several fine band selections with 24 musicians, directed by Chief Musician Savoca, of the 27th Infantry. The biograph consisted of moving pictures of the drama, "Sherlock Holmes," in charge of Chaplain Rice and Corporal Litwiler. The vaudeville was directed by Francis Desmond. Powers, of Co. E, 27th Inf., put on a comical black face skit. Charlie Bird, of Havana, entertained with a lock-breaking act that amused everyone. Desmond and Comedian Perry, of the post hospital, made another hit with a very funny imitation prize fight. This team also put on an original sketch full of jokes and fun. Adjutant Murphy, with the approval of Colonel Pitcher, turns the band over to the men for their special use for entertainments or hops on Thursday nights. General Barry often encourages the soldiers' entertainments by attending and giving suggestions. The General had a good stage erected.

The officers of the 3d Field Artillery stationed at Fort Sam Houston, while at target range at Leon Springs, gave a most enjoyable hop, which was largely attended by the officers and ladies from the post and town. Many of the young ladies and officers from the post remained several days, making the trip both ways on horseback, and enjoyed the camp life in general, chaperoned by Mrs. McIntyre. One day they witnessed the firing which was done by A and B Batteries. A pavilion, which was elaborately decorated with Japanese lanterns, was erected for the dancing and the moonlight on the surrounding hills made a beautiful setting for the entertainment. One of the features of the evening was the arrival of several automobiles with the guests from town. Among those present were the Misses Berry, Barbank, Clark and Gerard, Bell, Cresson, Terrell, Rowalle, Young, Harrison, Coleman, Mesdames McIntyre, Brown, Harris and Higgins; Colonels Niles and Clark, Major Berry, Captains Austin, Payne, Bishop, McIntyre and Campbell; Lieutenants Thorpe, Holliday, Harris, Prosser, Churchill, Lewis, Dunn, Smith, Chaney, Buckner, Johnson, Hunt, Harris, Dr. Coffey, Captains Brown and Merry and Mr. Raymond.



Gen. Peter D. Vroom, U.S.A., who has been on a visit abroad, arrived at New York Sept. 17.

A son, Donovan Grady, was born to the wife of Ensign John Grady, U.S.N., Sept. 15, 1908, at New York city.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1908.

Major Henry C. Davis, of the U.S.M.C., reported for duty at the marine barracks, navy yard, New York, Sept. 11.

Major C. J. Stevens, 5th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., has been in the field with the Black Mountain Expedition since July 10 last.

First Lieut. Frederick C. Billard, aide to the captain commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, has returned to Washington from a two weeks' leave of absence and is again at his desk in the bureau of the Service.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Bushnell, commandant at Fort Bayard, who will represent the U.S. Army as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Congress, arrived in Washington Sept. 17, and is at the Benedick apartments, 1908 I street.

Capt. John F. Wild, commanding the revenue cutter Apache, on the Baltimore station, who has been on leave, which he spent at his old home in North Carolina, has returned to Baltimore and resumed command of his ship.

Passed Asst. Surg. Walter S. Hoen, U.S.N., who has been on duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y., has gone to the naval hospital at New York for treatment.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, of Washington, D.C., are spending the autumn months at their seaside home in Edgartown, Mass. Their daughter, Miss Allen, is convalescing from typhoid fever, which she contracted on the journey from California.

Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 23d U.S. Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has returned to Washington from Sea Girt, N.J., where he has been participating in the annual rifle matches. He is stopping with his cousin, Mr. Richard Topham, of 26 Randolph place, Northwest.

Mrs. F. S. Bowen and Miss Ida G. Alford have left the Presidio of Monterey for Madison Barracks, New York city, where they will visit their sister, Mrs. Leslie Mitchell. Mrs. Bowen will not return before January, while Miss Alford will remain with Mrs. Mitchell indefinitely.

Mrs. J. A. Moss, wife of Lieutenant Moss, Signal Corps, U.S.A., commanding the cableship Cyrus W. Field, spent ten days in Portland, Me., while Lieutenant Moss's ship was repairing cables in that harbor; then a week in Boston, several days in Newport, and is now in New York, waiting to go into new quarters at Fort Wood.

Gen. J. E. Macklin, U.S.A., who has been traveling in Canada and through the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Islands this summer with Mrs. Macklin, left New York this week for Baltimore, Md., and will reside with their youngest son, Col. Charles F. Macklin, colonel of the 4th Maryland Regiment and afterward will go to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Pelham Glassford gave a charming "cadet tea" for her sister, Miss Nellie Carleton, at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 16. The rooms were beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and golden-rod. Mrs. Glassford was assisted by Miss Carleton, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Christian. Mrs. Glassford also gave a dinner in honor of Miss Carleton and Miss Zula Gaddis, of San Antonio.

Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., will be detached from duty as inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30, to command the Wyoming when commissioned. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller is ordered to duty in connection with the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, St. Louis, on Sept. 21, and to duty as inspector in charge of district on Sept. 30.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included the following: Capt. G. H. Patten, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Jr., U.S.N.; Major C. M. Traut and Lieut. Allan Rutherford, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. D. W. Strong, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. A. Lewis, U.S.N.; Lieut. F. E. Sidman, U.S.A.; Major E. K. Webster, U.S.A., and Mrs. and Miss Webster; Capt. George Vidmer, Capt. J. D. Tilford and Major E. O. Fehet, U.S.A.; Dr. Jas. A. Guthrie, U.S.N.; Gen. J. E. Macklin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Macklin.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Sept. 16, were the following: Lieut. F. L. Sheffield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sheffield; Col. A. C. Blunt, Major Frederick Perkins, Col. Charles Richard, Col. W. S. Patten, Major W. H. Wilson, Col. W. H. Comegys, Col. G. N. Whistler, Major H. C. Newcomer, and Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A.; Surg. P. T. Desmez, U.S.N.; Capt. R. B. Miller and Capt. J. I. Knowlton, U.S.A.; Lieut. O. F. Snyder and Gen. W. L. Marshall, U.S.A., and Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N.

A bronze statue of Major Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, governor of Massachusetts, a leader in the Civil War and Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was unveiled in the State House Yard, Boston, on Sept. 16. The effigy represents General Banks in the attitude of addressing the House as Speaker. General Banks, major general of Volunteers, received the thanks of Congress in 1864 "for skill, courage and endurance which compelled the surrender of Port Hudson and thus removed the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi River." He died in 1894.

Mr. William J. Bryan was asked recently in regard to the printed rumor that if elected he would appoint Admiral Schley Secretary of the Navy. "No one has asked me about the matter, and I have not talked about it," he said. "The story, therefore, was absolutely imaginary. While I am an admirer of Admiral Schley, and feel that he was unfairly dealt with, I have no thought of picking out any Cabinet officers before the election. Were I to announce that any one would occupy a Cabinet position in case of my election I would at once be called upon to select the rest of the Cabinet, and each state with a favorite son would feel that I should state my preferences."

Mrs. Hodges and her young daughters, family of Major Hodges, 1st Inf., joined Mrs. Leonard Wood and her children on a delightful jaunt to Chamonix, and the excitement of venturing on to the mer de Glace. General Wood, as is his custom when confronted by high mountains, has been climbing with his usual tremendous energy and activity and recently achieved the Rochers de Hové in almost record time. Captain Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., the General's A.D.C., has rejoined him from leave for the German maneuvers around Metz, while his senior A.D.C., Capt. G. T. Langhorne, will accompany him to the centennial of the Spanish struggle for liberty at Saragossa in October.

In honor of Capt. George A. Nugent, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nugent, of Fortress Monroe, an elaborate dinner was given on Sept. 12 by Mrs. John Henry Reed and her

mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, at the residence of the latter in Norfolk, Va. The house was attractively decorated in palms and red flowers and red-shaded candles, the Artillery colors, and a cluster of red roses and red dahlias in a silver bowl formed an artistic centerpiece for the table. Covers were laid for twelve, and those invited to meet Capt. and Mrs. Nugent were Lieutenant Commander McAlpine, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Burruss, Miss Mary F. Doyle, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Dr. James W. Hunter and Mr. Albert Burruss.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy have been appointed during the past two weeks: Charles W. Beals, St. Petersburg, Pa.; Philip H. H. Bean, Saco, Maine; Frank Donovan, Paducah, Ky.; John D. Donovan, Reno, Pa.; Lacy R. Eisiminger, Rose Hill, Iowa; Cecil S. Hales, Wilson, N.C.; William P. Hemenway, Portland, Me.; James J. Jackson, New Orleans, La.; Frank A. Kimball, Alfred, Me.; Cedric W. Lewis, Sandwich, Ill.; Charles B. Lyman, Hilo, Hawaii; Dennis E. McCuniff, La Jara, Colo.; Charles L. McLain, Indiana, Pa.; Harold S. Martin, Chicago, Ill.; Harry G. Mathews, Santa Ana, Cal.; William A. Rafferty, Chicago, Ill.; Winfield W. Tyler, Batavia, N.Y.; Ralph Wiltamuth, Grinnell, Iowa.

The following are the officers of the Services and members of their families who were passengers on the Army transport Buford, which sailed from San Francisco Sept. 5 for Manila via Honolulu and Guam: Major T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., and wife; Major C. H. McKinstry, C.E., and wife; Capt. D. W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., and wife; Capt. H. M. Dichmann, 26th Inf., and wife; Capt. E. P. Nones, Q.M., U.S.A., wife and child; Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Ball, 25th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. D. W. Blake, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. O. R. Cole, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Arthur N. Tasker, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. C. D. Cowles, jr., Med. Corps; Lieut. Hiram A. Phillips, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. T. Dulin, Med. Corps, wife and two children; Lieut. Geo. A. Pray and Patrick Shea, Philippine Scouts; Mrs. T. C. Goodman and daughter, family of Paymaster Goodman, U.S.A.; H. J. Stevenson, wife and daughter (Miss Clara Stevenson, fiancée of Ensign F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N.).

A statue of Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, the commander-in-chief of the United States Army, who fought the battle of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, in the War of 1812, was unveiled Sept. 11, 1908, at Detroit, Mich., his native city. It was erected by the Michigan Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. The statue represents the General as a stalwart figure, in the uniform of the period, with high boots, sword at side, his hands folded, and wearing a cocked hat and a high-collared long cloak; the countenance is dignified and the air resolute. The architectural setting includes a circular platform encircled by a parapet, with three low granite pedestals, on which are mounted bronze guns of 1812. From the midst of the platform rises a reddish granite pedestal, bearing inscriptions, on which stands the bronze statue. The 7th U.S. Infantry, Col. Daniel Corman, commanding, supplied the military features of the exercises, other military organizations assisting being the M.O.L.L.U.S., the G.A.R., Light Guards and Naval Reserves.

Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, chief Q.M., Department of Texas, at San Antonio, has been relieved by Col. John L. Clem, after having occupied the very important position for over four years. Colonel Stevens goes to San Francisco, where he is to exchange office with Colonel Clem as chief quartermaster of the Department of California. During his stay in San Antonio Colonel Stevens made many warm friends, both in military and civil circles. He was president of the officers' club and paramount Carabao of the Order of Carabaos. Colonel Clem succeeded in eluding the kind intentions of his friends in San Antonio, who had made up their minds to give him the finest thing in receptions that man ever saw and which was to include the presence at the depot of a fine brass band. Postmaster John J. Stevens received a letter from a friend on the Pacific slope the other day, telling him that the Colonel was due in San Antonio as a result of swapping jobs with Colonel Stevens at the post. Colonel Clem was to arrive Sept. 8, according to the information received, and so everybody got busy on the reception. But the Colonel had forestalled them and had quietly slipped into town Sept. 6. Needless to say, there was no brass band at the station.

Frank Leslie's publishes a portrait of Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., of whom it says: "When our superb Battleship Fleet recently reached Auckland, New Zealand, in safety, the first naval officer to receive news of the event was Rear Admiral John Elliott Pillsbury, who was at the time acting Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Pillsbury is the head of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, and is one of the most competent men in the Service, being fully equal to the highest positions of command. He has had a most varied experience and has demonstrated his efficiency in many places and ways. One of his notable achievements was the investigation of the Gulf Stream currents while he was in the Coast Survey. In this work he successfully employed an ingenious apparatus of his own invention, and gathered data of much value. During the Spanish-American War Admiral Pillsbury commanded the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which was on duty off Santiago, Cuba. Among the other posts he has held have been those of member of the Navy General Board and chief of staff of the North Atlantic Fleet. He is a member of learned societies, and both because of his scientific knowledge and his executive capacity he reflects exceptional credit on the branch of the public service to which he belongs."

The portrait of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, which is to be placed in the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, has been completed and is a fine likeness. The artist, Mr. Harold MacDonald, of Washington, received the commission to paint this portrait for Fort Leavenworth and also one to be placed in Cullum Hall at West Point. He has been exceptionally fortunate in his work thus far, and there is assurance in this that he will contribute a most valuable portrait to the number that now hang in Cullum Hall. Mr. MacDonald painted the portrait of General Canby which hangs at the right of that of General Grant in Cullum Hall, and which has been regarded as a most faithful interpretation of the face and character of that distinguished officer. The portrait of Colonel Wagner represents him in the olive drab uniform seated in front of his tent, as he appeared in the summer of 1904 at the joint maneuvers at Fort Riley when he was in prime health and enjoying to the full the pleasure of an active and prominent part in the upbuilding of the new Army. In the background is a tent and the familiar equipment of the home in the field. The artist has made not merely a portrait, but a fine picture typical of the appearance of the American Army officer on duty. The canvas is rich and strong in color, the tone is pure and true, and in modeling and drawing nothing is left to be desired. It is understood that the portrait that is to be painted for West Point will represent Colonel Wagner in

dress uniform, which comports with the dignity of the place, while the portrait that goes to Fort Leavenworth appropriately shows the Service uniform. It has not been decided just where the portrait is to be hung at Fort Leavenworth, but probably it will be placed in the office of the commandant.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In answer to inquiries by Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., U.S. Marine Corps, the Comptroller says: "In the Army the expense of packing and crating baggage is provided for under the head of Transportation of the Army and Supplies, and is borne by the appropriation for Army transportation. It may thus be considered an incident of the transportation of the baggage. In the Marine Corps there is no specific authority of law or appropriation for the packing and crating of baggage, but only for freight. The officers of the Marine Corps are, however, in my opinion, by virtue of Sec. 1612, Revised Statutes, entitled to have their baggage packed and crated by the Quartermaster's Department in the same manner and to the same extent as officers of the Army under similar circumstances. (See 1 Comp. Dec. 326, 11 id., 3.) The cost of packing and crating of baggage in the Marine Corps may properly be considered as an incident of its transportation as freight and the expense thereof borne by the same appropriation as that for freight. Answering specifically the question submitted by you, I am of opinion that the provision for packing and crating of baggage found in the Appropriation Act of May 11, 1908, supra, for the fiscal year 1909, is applicable to officers of the Marine Corps and that the cost of such packing and crating is payable from the appropriation, 'Contingent Marine Corps,' supra."

Following is a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Sept. 10, 1908, in a case involving the status of paymasters of the Navy: D. W. Nesbit, paymaster, U.S.N., appealed Jan. 24, 1907, from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department, in settlements Nos. 6498 C and 6499 C, dated Dec. 29, 1906, disallowing him credit on his personal accounts for the difference between mounted and unmounted pay for the periods, April 1, 1904, to June 14, 1905, and June 15, 1905, to May 26, 1906, respectively. This case has been suspended awaiting the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Herbert E. Stevens vs. The United States, which was decided May 25, 1908, No. 28093. No appeal has been taken from this decision and the time having expired in which an appeal could be taken, the same will be accepted as decisive of the questions decided therein. The Court held that the claimant, a paymaster in the Navy, was not entitled to mounted pay while serving in the grades of ensign and lieutenant, junior grade, but was entitled to such pay while serving in the grade of lieutenant. In the course of the decision the Court said:

Under section 1466 of the Revised Statutes, lieutenants in the Navy rank with captains in the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) with first lieutenants, and ensigns with second lieutenants. The lowest grade or rank in the pay corps of the Army is that of captain, who is given by law the rank of "captain, mounted" (2 Suppl. R.S., sec. 21, p. 1472). There is not and never has been any rank in the pay corps of the Army below that of captain. The pay of a captain in the pay corps of the Army is, therefore, fixed by section 1261 of the Revised Statutes at the mounted rate of that rank.

Section 13 of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1007), provides that officers of the pay corps of the Navy shall receive the same pay provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army.

As was stated in our former opinion in this case, we know no provision of law whereby paymasters in the Navy should rank with paymasters in the Army, yet we do find a direct correspondence under these laws between the paymaster with the rank of lieutenant in the Navy and the paymaster with the rank of "captain, mounted" in the Army.

In reaching this view no violence is done the rules and general principles upon which these personnel cases have been decided; but, on the contrary, it is in direct conformity to the view of the Supreme Court and this court so often expressed, that correspondence in rank is the basis of army pay to an officer of the Navy under the Navy personnel act.

Being unable to find any correspondence between any officer in the pay corps of the Army and an assistant paymaster in the rank of ensign or lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, it follows that the latter can have no more than the normal pay of his grade as fixed by the act of 1899 and section 1261 of the Revised Statutes, viz., infantry pay.

In accordance with the views herein expressed, claimant's motion is overruled in so far as it pertains to claimant's service in the rank of ensign and lieutenant, junior grade, and allowed in so far as it pertains to his service in the rank of lieutenant, and judgment is entered accordingly.

During the first period described above from April 1, 1904, to June 14, 1905, and covered by said settlement 6498 C, Paymaster Nesbit, the claimant herein, held the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and is therefore not entitled to mounted pay for that period. The action of the Auditor in this settlement is therefore affirmed, and a certificate of no differences will accordingly be issued. During a portion of the second period described above, namely, July 1, 1905, to May 26, 1906, covered by said settlement 6499 C, the claimant herein held the rank of lieutenant, and is therefore entitled to mounted pay for said period while holding the rank of lieutenant. The difference between mounted and unmounted pay for this latter period disallowed by the Auditor, amounting to \$194.62, will, therefore, upon this revision be allowed and a certificate of difference will be issued accordingly.

Other decisions will be found elsewhere under independent heads.

#### COLONEL STEWART AND THE TEST RIDE.

Nothing is known at Washington of the reported "finding" of Col. W. F. Stewart, Coast Art. Corps, at Fort Huachuca, when he reported at that post to take the 90-mile ride. The Associated Press account is all that anyone around the War Department has to rely on at present for information of what has taken place. This account states that a terse order, mailed from the headquarters of General Thomas at Denver, Sept. 12, was received by Colonel Stewart when he arrived at Fort Huachuca, commanding him to report immediately for duty at Fort Grant, the post to which he was sent last November. The dispatch further says:

"When seen to-day Colonel Stewart admitted that he had been ordered to return to Fort Grant without making the test. He said he would take the train from here Wednesday morning and go to Wilcox, Ariz., where he will be met by his companions in exile, a colored cook and William Nail, a civilian, who will drive with him back to his post on Thursday. Colonel Stewart, it is declared, will resist retirement. He insists that he can prove himself fit for service if given a court-martial, and



that he will never surrender until he gets a hearing. Colonel Stewart was examined by a board of medical survey, who found him suffering from 'cardiac hypertrophy, dilation and mitral insufficiency,' and forbade him to take the test for the reason that his condition would not permit him to undergo the severe strain without great danger to his health or the probability of total collapse."

According to another newspaper despatch Col. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., regards the position of Colonel Stewart as one to be rather envied, declaring, after receiving a visit of four days from Colonel Stewart, that he is not exposed to any hardships. He says Colonel Stewart is not bitter toward his superiors and has all he could wish to make him contented. "Why, if I were in Stewart's place," said Colonel Schuyler, "I would be having the time of my life." Colonel Stewart has a good house and pleasant surroundings, Colonel Schuyler says, and has two men to care for him. He also says Colonel Stewart does not share in the criticisms of the administration for his retirement to Fort Grant, nor does Colonel Schuyler think the administration is deserving of criticism. Colonel Stewart is now fifty-nine years old and in good health and spirits. This view of Colonel Stewart's conditions is not accepted by his devoted wife and brother, who have been active in calling attention to what they believe to be the hardships of his position. Reports to the Secretary of War were all to the effect that Colonel Stewart was in good health, and much surprise was expressed at the report of his unfitness.

#### INFORMATION FOR THE MILITIA.

Following is a synopsis of decisions by the W.D., Division of Militia, on cases arising in the organized militia and other information of interest to the National Guard.

There is no authority of law for exchanging the arm racks for the model of 1898 rifles, now in the possession of a state, for the later model of arm racks for the model of 1903 rifles. Rock Island Arsenal has been called upon for an estimate of the cost of altering the old racks.

The embroidery of national colors is no longer allowed by Army Regulations. See Pars. 227 and 230, A.R., 1908.

The buckboard wagon not being an article of standard equipment, cannot be issued to the militia as a charge against their allotment.

The Comptroller decides that land-grant and bonded railroads carrying militia troops, under orders of the War Department, even where they have granted a special cash rate, are subject to the authorized land-grant deductions as in the case of the movements of Regular troops. If the net cash rate quoted by the railroad companies for the state militia en route to Fort Riley is less than the commercial rate available to the general public less authorized land-grant deductions, settlement can be made by the Quartermaster's Department on the basis of the net cash rate; if, however, the commercial rate with land-grant deductions yields a lower rate than the net cash rate quoted by the railroads to the state authorities, the commercial rate with land-grant deductions is the only one which can be used in settlement by the Quartermaster's Department.

So many officers of the Army are now on detached service that the War Department does not consider favorably details of officers for duty with the organized militia. There are retired officers to spare, however, and the Act of April 23, 1904, authorizes their detail. There is a bill now before Congress (S. No. 2671), which makes provision for the detail of officers from the active list of the Army. In a letter dated Sept. 12, 1908, the War Department says: "This bill has passed the Senate, and is at the present time before the Military Committee of the House. The Department earnestly desires the passage of this bill and will highly appreciate any assistance that may properly be given by the state of New York in accomplishing its consideration by the Military Committee of the House, its favorable report to the House, and its passage."

In answer to the inquiry of an adjutant general of a state, he was informed that the revolver fitted with wooden grips is the standard now supplied to the Regular Army, and therefore a revolver which is to be sold or issued for the use of the organized militia. It is probable that the revolvers with rubber grips referred to are some of those which were turned in to the Ordnance Department by Volunteer organizations at the close of the Spanish-American War, and were probably sold to the several states on request.

It is the intention of the division, as soon as the clerical force has succeeded in working up back records, to prepare for each state and territory a monthly statement showing the balances remaining on hand from all appropriations.

Upon the inquiry of an adjutant general of a state, he was informed that if a practice march was performed under proper orders of the Governor of the state, the cost of the subsistence of enlisted men during the practice march is a proper charge against the allotment of the state under Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

In answer to the inquiry of an adjutant general of a state, he was informed that the expense of providing sufficient water supply for a state rifle range is a legitimate charge against the funds placed to the credit of the state under Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the promotion of rifle practice.

An adjutant general was informed that there is no authority of law under which additional pay on account of longevity may be made to officers of the organized militia. The pay to which such officers are entitled is the pay proper of their respective grades, without any increase. See Pars. 160, 177 and 203, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia.

General Sharpe, Commissary General, U.S.A., reports that the experiment of sending an officer of the D.C.N.G., 1st Lieut. John C. Whitaker, to Pine Camp worked so well that he recommends that brigade and division commanders of the National Guard be invited to send some of their staff officers to maneuver camps for instruction. General Sharpe also recommends that more care be exercised by militia colonels in selecting commissaries. One or two of those at Pine Camp showed ignorance even of elementary arithmetic. The militia commissaries were afraid of accountability for stores and property and knew nothing about commissary papers.

Malingering, though not a frequent offense in the Army, still happens often enough to make instructive an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association by

Dr. C. F. Hoover on a new way to detect malingering and functional paresis of the lower extremities. It was noticed by the medical observer that if a normal person, lying on a couch in a dorsal position, is asked to lift the right foot off the couch with the leg extended, the left heel will be seen to dig into the couch as the right leg and thigh are elevated. In other words, the left heel is employed to fix a point of opposition against the couch during the effect at lifting the right leg. If the movements are carried out in the reverse order the same principle holds true. By employing this test attempts at deception may be discovered.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., SEPT. 17, WAR DEPT.

The following changes in stations of dental surgeons are ordered: Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhes will report Dept. Dakota for assignment to duty, to relieve Dental Surg. Sam'l W. Hussey, who will report at Dept. Lakes for duty to relieve Dental Surg. John D. Millikin; Dental Surg. Millikin will take transport to the Philippines for duty; Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster is relieved in Philippines and will report to the Adjutant General of Army for further orders.

Leave two months granted Surg. Jno. D. Millikin.

Lieut. Wm. H. Winters is detailed professor military science at Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Major Wm. H. Tschappet to New York city to attend meeting Joint Army and Navy Board on smokeless powder, Oct. 2 and 3.

Capt. Rogers F. Gardner will report at General Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Brady G. Ruttenauter is extended one month.

Col. Jno. D. C. Hoskins, upon his own application, after more than forty years' service, is retired, to take effect Dec. 27, 1908.

G.O. 144, SEPT. 8, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—The 160th Co., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for station, on or about Nov. 1, 1908, and the 63d Co., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Casey, Wash., and will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for station, on or about Dec. 1, 1908.

II.—The concluding sentence of the fourth paragraph, G.O. No. 28, W.D., March 4, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

"\* \* \* The first muster roll and pay roll will give the date of actual qualification and the number, date, and source of the order, and subsequent rolls will show the grade and date of qualification."

III.—The following paragraph is added to G.O. No. 109, W.D., July 8, 1905:

20. Reorganization.—Whenever the post exchange council, by a majority vote, holds that a reorganization of the exchange is necessary, and that the interests of the exchange can best be subserved by this course, the proceedings of the council in such case, when approved by the post commander, will be forwarded to the department commander, whose decision thereon will be final.

If the proceedings are approved by the department commander, all members will withdraw from the exchange at the earliest possible date after the receipt of the approved proceedings at the post, and the reorganization will be made effective without unnecessary delay.

G.O. 145, SEPT. 9, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pars. 606 and 1254, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

606. Whenever an original check of a disbursing officer is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the owner will file with the disbursing officer an affidavit explaining the loss and, if the check was for more than \$5, an indemnity bond prescribed by the Treasury Department. Upon these papers a duplicate check may be issued after the expiration of six months and within three fiscal years from the date of issue of the original, and such duplicate check with the affidavit (and bond, when bond is required), will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval; provided that when the amount does not exceed \$50 the duplicate check may be issued at any time after the expiration of thirty days and within three fiscal years from the date of the original. In case the disbursing officer who issued the original check is no longer in the Service, the notice and proof of loss (and the indemnity bond, when bond is required) will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it becomes the duty of the proper accounting officer, under Section 3647, Revised Statutes, to state an account in favor of the owner of the lost check and to charge the amount thereof to the account of the disbursing officer. Instructions for the execution and use of the affidavit and bond accompany the blank form furnished by the Treasury Department.

1254. When an officer orders commutation of ration to be paid or ration to be issued, to a soldier on furlough to enable him to reach his proper station, the paying or issuing officer will report the full amount paid, or the money value of the issue, to the soldier's company commander. Should the soldier reach his station on or before the last day of his furlough, the company commander will charge the full amount of the payment or issue against his pay on the next muster roll and pay roll. Should he reach his post after the expiration of his furlough, and the delay be not excused, the full amount will be similarly charged. Should the overstaying of his furlough be excused, the full amount, diminished by the value of the ration, at 25 cents a day, for the number of days during which he was absent after the furlough had expired, will be charged.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official: HENRY P. McCAIN, Adj. Gen.

G.O. 147, SEPT. 11, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

1365½. Mess sergeants entitled to \$6 a month in addition to their regular pay under the Act of Congress, approved May 11, 1908, are authorized as follows: One for each troop of Cavalry, battery of Field Artillery, Company of Engineers, Infantry or Coast Artillery, Hospital Corps company, Signal Corps company, and authorized band, and one for each regularly established separate detachment mess of enlisted men, whether of the line or staff corps, but no mess sergeant will be detailed for a detachment when the number of men habitually messed is less than twenty-five, except on special authority of the Secretary of War. Mess sergeants will be detailed from the grade of sergeant, drum major, or troop, battery, or company quartermaster sergeant, or sergeant, Hospital Corps by the officer in immediate command of a company or detachment. Mess sergeants may be detailed from the grade of sergeant, first-class, Hospital Corps, but only by special authority of the Surgeon General in each case, granted after consideration of evidence showing that such detail is necessary and for the best interests of the Service. When organizations or detachments are merged into a general mess, mess sergeants will not be detailed, but additional compensation will be given to the mess steward as provided in Par. 330, Army Regulations.

G.O. 146, SEPT. 10, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Amends Par. 133, Army Regulations, as to the retirement of enlisted men, so that service as a commissary officer of United States Volunteers in 1898 and 1899 or of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, or of the Philippine Scouts, will count for the purpose of retirement as enlisted man and service in the Army or the Navy or Marine Corps in active service (either as Volunteer or Regular), during the War of the Rebellion and for actual service

in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, or Panama, or prior to April 23, 1904, in Porto Rico and will be counted as double in computing time.

Par. 951, Army Regulations, is amended as to the power to remit or to mitigate punishment imposed by a court-martial.

CIR. 74, AUG. 31, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The granting of furloughs or delays to an enlisted man.—In the case of an enlisted man who was directed to change station by an order from the War Department, and to whom a delay en route was granted by his post commander, it was held that the action of the post commander was in conflict with the order issued from the War Department directing the change of station and that Par. 106, Army Regulations, authorizes a commanding officer to grant a furlough or delay only in a case where the soldier concerned is at that time under his orders or under the orders of an officer subordinate to him.

2. Payment of reward and expenses incident to the apprehension and surrender of a deserter.—A reward of \$50 will be paid in all cases where a deserter is delivered by a civil officer or other civilian at a military post in accordance with the provisions of Par. 120, Army Regulations, or at such other place as may be designated for his delivery by proper military authority; that amount to include full consideration for all expenses incurred in such apprehension and delivery; provided, however, that in special cases, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, the amount of the reward may be reduced.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 77, SEPT. 11, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

To enable the War Department to take systematic and intelligent action on the work of improving and extending military posts, post commanders will immediately submit, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army, recommendations and estimates for the necessary grading and filling that are required to bring the grounds adjacent to buildings into accord with the buildings; to provide for filling swamps and reclaiming land where necessary for the administration of the post for the health of the command; to provide for proper drainage to carry off surface water that would otherwise cause damage, and to provide for any extension of present roads and walks, stating clearly the necessity for such extension. In all cases a map will accompany these reports showing work to be done.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 142, SEPT. 8, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The attention of regimental and post commanders is invited to the provisions of Par. 329, Army Regulations, 1908, which will be strictly complied with. In addition to the inspections by regimental, battalion or squadron commanders, the post commanders will, every six months, or more frequently if necessary, verify the inspections, and will so attest on the company and mess funds books. In the inspection of such funds, there will be an actual verification of same; if in cash, the amount will be counted; if deposited in bank, the bank and check books will be also inspected, account balanced, and a certificate of the officer responsible for the fund will be made in the company council book, stating where it is kept. After the inspection the result of the same will be stated over the inspecting officer's signature on the company council book, which book, with bank book, being part of the company records, will be kept in the office of the company and not in the quarters of the officer responsible for the same. Special attention is invited to so much of Par. 321, Army Regulations, as directs that such funds, if deposited in bank, shall be in the name of the organization and not in the name of the officer who is the custodian.

By order of Colonel Maus:

W. A. SIMPSON, Adjutant General.

G.O. 145, SEPT. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, Battery C, 5th F.A., will embark at once on the transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco on Oct. 5, 1908.

G.O. 146, SEPT. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Frank R. Keefe, M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as acting chief surgeon of the department, with station in San Francisco, during the absence of Col. George H. Torney, Med. Corps, chief surgeon.

G.O. 147, SEPT. 11, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will have the instructors, excepting one instructor of bakers and one instructor of cooks, and the students of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at that post reported to the commanding officer, Co. E, Signal Corps, to accompany that organization on its departure for the Camp of Instruction, Atascadero, Cal., and to be reported upon arrival thereof to the camp commissary.

G.O. 103, SEPT. 9, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

The band and first battalion of the 21st Infantry, Fort Logan, Colo., will proceed, on Sept. 26, to Albuquerque, N.M., to attend the National Irrigation Congress to be held at that place.

The battalion will be furnished with a complete staff and two officers to each company; the companies will be filled temporarily to the authorized maximum strength by attachment of men from other companies. Dress uniforms will be taken for use on appropriate occasions.

The command will be equipped for field service, and on arrival at Albuquerque will go into camp at such place as may be designated by the authorities of the Congress.

Upon the conclusion of the Interstate and International Exposition the command will return to station, leaving Albuquerque about Oct. 10, 1908.

G.O. 116, SEPT. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The 138th Co., Coast Art. Corps, Fort Mott, N.J., and the 139th Co., C.A.C., Fort DuPont, Del., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for service practice during the period Sept. 22 to Oct. 7, 1908.

G.O. 92, SEPT. 4, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The following troops will proceed by rail to Greensboro, N.C., at such time as will enable them to arrive not later than Oct. 10, 1908, to participate in the exercises incident to the Centennial of the Battle of Guilford Court House, Oct. 11 to 17, 1908, reporting upon arrival to Mr. G. S. Bradshaw, president of the Board of Managers of the Centennial, Greensboro, N.C., and upon conclusion thereof will return by rail to their proper stations:

From Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia:

The Band and one troop of the 12th Cavalry, commanded by a field officer.

From Fort McPherson, Georgia:

One company of the 17th Infantry.

From Artillery District of Savannah:

One 36-inch portable search-light outfit complete, to be shipped to Greensboro, N.C., from Fort Fremont, S.C. The necessary personnel for the care and operation of the outfit will be furnished from the Artillery District of Savannah.

G.O. 92, SEPT. 2, 1908, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Unremitting vigilance is urged upon all concerned in guarding prisoners confined at the several posts in the Department. The various exigencies likely to arise in the performance of this important duty will be carefully impressed by post commanders upon all officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, by means of such detailed instructions as will effectually fix individual accountability in the event of prisoners escaping.

Prisoners under general charges admitted to hospital for treatment therein will be guarded by a sentinel, or such other method as the post commander may specially prescribe. The exceptional conditions surrounding prisoners admitted to hospital impose additional responsibilities, which should be anticipated by carefully considered orders, adapted to the circumstances in each case.

When doubt arises as to who is answerable for the escape



of prisoners, a board of officers will be convened by the post commander, to investigate the matter, report all the attending circumstances, and if possible fix the responsibility. The report of the board, after action thereon by the commanding officer, will be transmitted to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Myer.  
H. L. RIPLEY, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 86, SEPT. 8, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.  
Announces that to carry out G.O. No. 79, series 1908, W.D., all field officers of the Army on duty within the geographical limits of this Department will be physically examined between Oct. 10 and 31, 1908, as prescribed in Par. 2, and the last clause of Par. 3 of the order quoted.

G.O. 87, SEPT. 9, 1908, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.  
Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.G., having reported, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, Deputy Quartermaster General.

G.O. 159, SEPT. 7, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.  
Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is announced as acting adjutant general during the absence on leave of Major Charles M. Truitt, adjutant general.

By command of Major General Barry:  
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., G.S., C.S.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 9th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and assume command of a provisional division to be organized for duty at the military tournament at St. Joseph, Mo. (Sept. 3, D. Mo.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, aide-de-camp and assistant chief engineer of the department, will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, to investigate the damage to the government reservation and buildings thereat caused by the corrosive action of the Rio Grande. (Aug. 25, D.T.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered: Major Frederick Perkins from duty at headquarters, Dept. of the East, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and sail from that place on or about Nov. 5, 1908, for Manila, for duty. Major Harry C. Hale from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Nov. 15, 1908, to San Francisco, for further orders. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed about Sept. 10, 1908, to New York city for the purpose of inspecting Army mine planters and of determining the necessary repair work to be done to them. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oskar Menton, now at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 29, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger, now on special duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, will report to Mr. John C. Schofield, assistant and chief clerk, War Department, for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash., 1909. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, Alcatraz Island, Cal., upon relief by Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, will be sent to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William Martin, who will be sent to Fort Riley for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Bowman, Fort Riley, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1908. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William P. Benninghoven, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, who will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Willard L. McClinton, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Fack, Fort Terry, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1908. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, C.S., is detailed as assistant to the chief commissary of the camp of instruction to be held at Atascadero Ranch, Cal. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, C.S., to take effect upon the completion of his duties in connection with the camp of instruction at Fort Riley. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John H. Fanning (appointed Sept. 14, 1908, from quartermaster sergeant, Co. K, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Brady, Mich., will be sent to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. R. M. O'REILLY, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., from duty in Department of Visayas to Manila, P.I., for duty. (July 24, Phil. D.)

The retirement of 1st Lieut. James Reagles, M.C., from active service on Sept. 12, 1908, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieutenant Reagles will proceed to his home. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Marrow, M.C., Santiago, will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana Oct. 7, 1908, and comply with Par. 5, S.O. 156, W.D., July 3, 1908. (Sept. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., having arrived on the transport Thomas, Aug. 3, 1908, will report to the commanding General, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Aug. 4, Phil. D.)

Major Frank R. Keefer, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco on or about Sept. 10, 1908, for duty as acting chief surgeon of the department during the absence of Col. George H. Torney, M.C., chief surgeon. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

Instructions, respecting the detail of medical personnel for the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., will be observed as follows: Capt. Henry S. Kiersted, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, to accompany 20th Infantry and five companies of 8th Infantry; Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, to accompany 8th Infantry from Fort McDowell; 1st Lieut. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., Army General Hospital, to accompany two troops of 14th Cavalry from Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., Army General Hospital, to accompany Co. A, Engineers, from Fort Mason; Sergt. 1st Class Romanus A. LaGrinder, Sergts. Charles G. Manning and Robert R. Linden, and fourteen privates first-class or privates, from Presidio of Monterey, to proceed with the 20th Infantry and five companies of the 8th Infantry; Sergt. 1st Class Daniel Millen, from the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, and four privates first-class or privates, from Fort McDowell, to proceed with headquarters and five companies of the 8th Infantry; Sergt. John J. Lee and one private first-class or private, from Fort McDowell, to proceed with Co. A, Engineers, from Fort Mason. (Sept. 2, D. Cal.)

The retirement of 1st Lieut. Francis A. Halliday, M.C., from active service on Sept. 13, 1908, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps, to consist of Capt. Joseph H. Ford and Capt. Louis C. Duncan, is appointed to meet at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for the examination of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, to determine their fitness for retention in the Service. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Earl H. Burns, M.C., now in Washington, D.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital at that place for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to act as judges at the third annual contest of the First Aid Corps of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillsdale Coal and Iron Company, to be held on Oct. 3, 1908, at Inkerman, near Scranton, Pa.: Major Charles Lynch, Capt. Matthew A. DeLaney, Capt. Joseph F. Siler. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. George P. Peed from duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, relieving Capt. Robert M. Culler, who upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. First Lieut. Ferdinand Schmitter, having reported his arrival at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. William W. Quinton, to take effect as such time as he may be able to travel. Captain Quinton is authorized to apply for an extension of two months. (Sept. 3, A.C.P.)

The leave granted Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., is extended to and including Oct. 31, 1908. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Howard H. Bailey is detailed to make the physical examinations of such officers as may be directed to report to him for that purpose. The examinations will be held at the Army Dispensary in Washington, beginning Oct. 5, 1908. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence A. Treuholtz, recently appointed from contract surgeon, U.S.A., with rank from July 7, 1908, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 1, 1908. He will report to Washington at the proper time and report to Col. Valery Havard, M.C., president of the Army Medical School, for the purpose of taking a course of instruction in that school. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Wallace E. Sabin, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (July 25, D. Vis.)

First Lieut. George Trotter-Tyler, M.R.C., will proceed from Fort Adams, R.I., to Columbus Barracks, O., for temporary duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 17, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.R.C. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward Bailey, M.R.C., recently appointed from contract surgeon, U.S.A., with rank from July 7, 1908, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States, and is assigned to duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., relieving 1st Lieut. George B. Jones, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect as soon after Oct. 1, 1908, as his services can be spared by his C.O., is granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Miller, M.R.C., Fort Meade, S.D. (Sept. 5, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Halliday, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Fremont, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. William O. Outliffe, M.R.C., having reported at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter H. Day, M.R.C., to take effect upon the completion of his present duties. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. John P. Kelly, M.R.C., Fort Miley, will proceed to the camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., for temporary duty. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George F. Campbell, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Alcatraz Island for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. James B. Ferguson, M.R.C., recently appointed from contract surgeon, with rank from July 7, 1908, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The following officers of the M.R.C. are relieved from duty at station designated opposite their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will report to Washington, D.C., and report in person, Oct. 1, 1908, to Col. Valery Havard, M.C., president of the Army Medical School, for the purpose of taking a course of instruction at that school: First Lieuts. Leon C. Garcia, Fort Riley, Kan.; Daniel W. Harmon, Fort Hancock, N.J.; Daniel Parker Card, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Sylvester P. O'Day, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Lee Roy Dunbar, Fort Totten, N.Y.; William H. Smith, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Arnold D. Tuttle, Fort Thomas, Ky.; James C. Magee, Fort Michie, N. Y.; William R. Dear, General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Eben C. Hill, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Armin Mueller, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; and Bozier C. Bayly, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. Luther H. Ratliff, now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is assigned to duty at that post, to take effect Aug. 30, 1908. (Sept. 1, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 9, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Samuel H. Hussey. (Sept. 5, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted Contract Dental Surg. William G. Hammond, Fort Logan, Colo. (Sept. 9, D.D.)

The following contract surgeons, recently appointed and now in San Francisco, Cal., are assigned to temporary duty at the stations indicated: Edward V. Knapp, to Fort Miley, Cal.; Thomas D. Mansfield to Fort Baker, Cal.; William O. Montgomery to Fort Mason, Cal., and additional duty as attending surgeon, these headquarters. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson, H.C., transport Buford, upon the termination at Manila of the next voyage of that transport, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. William H. Tobin, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, is detailed as quartermaster and commissary, transport Buford, with station at San Francisco. (Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, H.C., from duty at Camp Hayt, Samar, and, upon being returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, will be sent to Gandara, Samar, for duty. (Aug. 1, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert F. Gerahy, H.C., now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Revello M. Walker, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Harold Hammond, paymaster, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Aug. 4, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles W. Castle, paymaster, having reported, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Aug. 3, Phil. D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

First Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., having reported at these headquarters, will report to the C.O., Camp Columbia, for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. William F. Endress, C.E., having reported at these headquarters, will report to the C.O., Camp Columbia, for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Hall, C.E., will, upon the return to duty of 1st Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., proceed to the maneuver camp, Atascadero, Cal., to arrive not later than Sept. 13, 1908, for duty. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

The C.O., Co. E, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will organize, on Sept. 15, 1908, or when relieved from duty, two detachments of fifteen enlisted men each, for surveying work, one under command of 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., to proceed from Murray, Wash., to Puget Sound, for work in connection with military map making in that section, and the other under command of 2d Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 3d Inf., to proceed from Murray to Yakima Bay, Ore., for a similar purpose. (Aug. 28, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for six months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1908, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to consider the subject of the

most suitable field equipment for engineer troops, vice Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E., relieved. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, O.D., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. No. 206, e.s., these headquarters, as directs Major Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., to proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for taking the test in horsemanship, is revoked. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Blitch (appointed Sept. 8, 1908, from sergeant, 14th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Greble, R.I., will report to the C.O., of that post for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Majors Odus C. Horney and Jay E. Hoffer will proceed at the proper time to New York city for the purpose of attending on Oct. 2 and 3, 1908, a meeting of the joint Army and Navy board on smokeless powder, of which they are members. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will make one visit to each of the following posts for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the armament: Forts Slocum, Totten, Schuyler, Hamilton and Wadsworth. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Master Signal Electrician Earl S. Schofield, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1908. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry W. Capron, San Francisco, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1908. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., in time to arrive at that place on or about Sept. 20, 1908, and carry out such special instructions pertaining to the Signal Corps exhibit at the military tournament to be held at St. Joseph. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., with permission to visit the U.S. and to leave the division on or about Aug. 15, 1908. (July 28, Phil. D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave of absence for one month, about Sept. 20, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th Cav., Fort Meade. (Sept. 4, D. Mo.)

The following transfers in the 4th Cavalry, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey from Troop F to Troop B; First Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty from Troop B to Troop F; Lieutenant Prunty will proceed to join the troop to which he is transferred. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Second Lieut. John G. Quekemyer, Q.M. and C.S., 3d Squadron, 5th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and on expiration of his present leave will report for duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Sept. 7, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Capt. C. B. Pritchard, jr., 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is extended one month. (Sept. 9, D. Colo.)

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., and Robert Powers, 7th Cav., upon the conclusion of the military tournament at St. Joseph, Mo., will proceed to Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of assisting in a military tournament to be held at the latter place during the week beginning Oct. 5, 1908. Captain King will proceed to Louisville via Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary uniforms and equipment for the troops of his regiment which are to take part in the tournament. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Coms. Sergt. Leo Spiegel, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Second Lieut. John G. Winter, jr., 6th Cav., now on duty with Co. D, S.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will report to Washington for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Gienty, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Philip W. Corbuser, 7th Cav., is detailed to act as Q.M. and Commis. of the regular troops in attendance at the military tournament to be held at Louisville, Ky., during the week beginning Oct. 5, 1908. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav., will proceed to such points in Montana and Wyoming as may be necessary on business pertaining to the inspection of horses to be purchased for the Army. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, to take effect Aug. 30, 1908. (Sept. 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Osmun Latrobe, jr., 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Sept. 4, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Fehché, 9th Cav. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Col. Peter S. Bomus, 9th Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, to take effect Nov. 20, 1908, after more than forty-two years' service, and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Sergt. Caleb Benson, Troop K, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. Robert Lang, Troop H, 10th Cav., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., will proceed to Manila and report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Olan C. Ale-shire, 12th Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Clifton, jr., 13th Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GOWDIN.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., to take effect after his return to his station from maneuvers. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., and report on Sept. 25, 1908, to the commandant of the Mounted Service School to take course of instruction. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 1, 1908, is granted Veterinarian Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav., Camp Yosemite. (Sept. 8, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, 15th Cav., Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Sept. 7, 1908, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana on that date and comply with Par. 27, S.O. 183, W.D., Aug. 7, 1908. (Sept. 5, A.C.P.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Julian R. Lindsay, 15th Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 10, W.D.)



The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Cocke, 15th Cav., is extended to and including Oct. 15, 1908. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Seifridge, 1st Field Art., will proceed from Washington to St. Joseph, Mo., and report to the officer in command of the troops at the military tournament at that place for duty pertaining to the Signal Corps dirigible balloon. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frederick B. Hennessey, 3d Field Art. (Sept. 11, D.E.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art., is designated to take the course of instruction at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., during the ensuing year. He will report to the commandant of the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty until Oct. 25, 1908, when he will report to Washington for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The following transfer and assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Ellery W. Niles is transferred from the 82d Co. to the 101st Co.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, unassigned, is assigned to the 82d Company. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., C.A.C., having relinquished the unexpired portion of leave granted him, will, upon receipt of this order at Lowell, Mass., proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 11, D.E.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Lanier Craven, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 2, 1909. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Paso Robles, Cal., is designated as the station of 1st Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., while on duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Sept. 5, D. Cal.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers in the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 1, 1908.

Major Charles J. Bailey, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 1, 1908.

Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, promoted to major, rank Sept. 1, 1908.

First Lieut. John C. Ohnstead, promoted to captain, rank Sept. 1, 1908, assigned 181st Company.

Second Lieut. John E. Mort, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 1, 1908, assigned to 1st Company. Colonel Coffin, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey and Major Mauldin will remain on duty at their present stations. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave until Jan. 2, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Lanier Craven, C.A.C. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin G. Davis, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Willis R. Vance, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, adjutant general, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Sept. 14, 1908, is granted Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C. (Sept. 10, D.E.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 195, Aug. 21, 1908, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Leave, to take effect on or about Sept. 17, 1908, and to include Nov. 1, 1908, is granted Col. George G. Greenough, C.A.C. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps, now at the posts indicated, will be sent to Manila on the first available transport for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island: Master Electrician Henry Kunzmann, Fort Adams, R.I.; Fireman James T. Davidson, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Master Gunner Charles W. Danver, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 14, 1908, from sergeant, 65th C. A.C.), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Master Gunner George P. Stone, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the commander of the Coast Artillery School, that post, for duty in the department of artillery and gun defense. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Battalion Sergt. Major John P. Stacke, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 10, 1908, is granted Capt. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (Sept. 1, D. Lakes.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf. (Aug. 31, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Robert I. Rees and 2d Lieut. Denham B. Craft, 3d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Wash., having been appointed adjutant and quartermaster and commissary, 3d Battalion 3d Infantry, respectively, will proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash. (Sept. 2, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 7, 1908, is granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 3d Inf. (Aug. 31, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 3d Inf., will proceed to Camp David S. Stanley, Murray, Wash., reporting to the C.O. Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, for duty. (Aug. 31, D. Col.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

The leave granted Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp, is extended one month. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 6th Inf. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Par. 29, S.O. 194, Aug. 20, 1908, relating to Capt. Romulus F. Walton, 6th Inf., is revoked. Captain Walton having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, to take effect Sept. 16, 1908, his retirement from active service on that date is announced. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 29, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 7th Inf., Fort Brady. (Sept. 4, D. Lakes.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 8th Inf., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, at such time as he may be notified for examination for promotion. (Aug. 1, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., Cloverdale, Cal., will stand relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will join his regiment at the maneuver camp, Atascadero, Cal. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 10th Inf., having reported at Fort Gibson from detached service, will join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes. (Sept. 1, D. Col.)

Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th Inf., will, in addition to his duties as instructor, Department of Engineering, perform the duties of instructor, Department of Military Art. (Sept. 7, Ft. Leavenworth.)

First Lieut. Henry F. McFeely, 10th Inf., is relieved from

further duty at Fort Egbert, Alaska, and will proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 31, D. Col.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Chief Musician Mark Wenlock, band, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Oct. 5, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf. (Sept. 14, D.E.)

Leave for sixteen days, effective Sept. 12, 1908, is granted Capt. William H. Jordan, Jr., 12th Inf. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., 13th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Carl F. von dem Busch, 14th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Warren, relieving 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th Inf., who will comply with Par. 6, S.O. No. 140, W.D., June 15, 1908. (July 25, Phil. D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Sergt. Austin Connally, Co. C, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to join his regiment. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th Inf. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., to take effect about Sept. 15, 1908, and to terminate upon departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, to Havana Oct. 15, 1908. (Sept. 3, A.O.P.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, 18th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (July 27, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. Zeriah W. Torrey, 18th Inf., acting inspector general, having reported, is assigned to station in Manila from this date. (July 22, D. Vis.)

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, 18th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, to take effect Jan. 4, 1909, his retirement from active service on that date, is announced. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Leave to and including Jan. 4, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, 18th Inf. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Elmer W. Clark. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Edgar A. Myer, 19th Inf., Santiago, Province of Oriente, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on Oct. 7, 1908, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, on that date and comply with Par. 8, S.O. 200, W.D., Aug. 27, 1908. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

Color Sergt. Charles Nelson, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf. (Aug. 20, D.T.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty with the 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., stationed thereat. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

The leave granted Capt. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., is extended twenty days, under exceptional circumstances. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

Upon the recommendation of the battalion commander, 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., was on Sept. 10, appointed adjutant of the 1st Battalion. (Sept. 10, 21st Inf.)

Second Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., is designated to proceed to the mines of the Stag Canon Fuel Company, Dawson, Colfax county, New Mexico, for the purpose of taking and superintending the packing and shipping of a sample of coal for official test by the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army. (Sept. 4, D. Colo.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. J. McCaughey, 20th Inf., General Hospital, San Francisco. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

First Sergt. Alfred Squires, Co. G, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

First Sergt. Charles Meisel, Co. E, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Claude S. Frier, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp, with permission to visit Japan and the United States, and to leave the division about Aug. 15, 1908. (July 24, Phil. D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Sept. 5, D.B.)

First Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, 28th Inf., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Morrison, Jr., 30th Inf., with permission to visit the United States and to leave the division Aug. 15, 1908. (Aug. 4, Phil. D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Adolph K. Berners, P.S. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Albert J. MacDonald, P.S., Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (July 23, D. Vis.)

Second Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty at that post. (Aug. 4, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Major Arthur B. Foster, P.S., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. James J. Walsh, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 31, 1908. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

First Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf., promoted to captain, rank July 3, 1908, assigned to 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 25th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 3, 1908, assigned to 29th Infantry.

Captain Shipp and 1st Lieutenant Brandt will join the companies to which they may be assigned. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

#### MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, and report in person on Sept. 25, 1908, to the commandant of the Mounted Service School to take the course of instruction: Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 4th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Graber, 5th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, 6th Field Art. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wint, Grand Island, for the examination of Sergt. Gustav W. Stenberg, 57th Co., C.A.C., for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps. Detail for the board: Capt. Robert E. Wyllie, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C. (July 29, Phil. D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Francis A.

Winter, M.C., Capt. Howard H. Bally, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Dispensary, Washington, Sept. 22, 1908, and on such other dates subsequently thereto as may be necessary, for the purpose of conducting the physical examinations prescribed in G.O. 79, W.D., May 14, 1908, of such field officers as may be ordered before it. The physical examination of the officers after they shall have completed the prescribed riding tests will be made by the board at Fort Myer, Va. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. William S. Patton, A.Q.M.G.; Capt. Elmer Lindley, Q.M.; Capt. John R. Hannay, Q.M., is appointed to meet at the general depot of the Q.M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15, 1908, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon samples that may be submitted for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with 40,000 olive drab blankets, heavy. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. At the request of the Governor of New York, Captain Walton, with his consent, is detailed for duty with the militia of New York, and will report to the Governor. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 29. Detail for court: Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav.; Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf.; Col. Frank West, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art.; Majors Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav.; Benjamin H. Cheever, 13th Cav.; William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Edward A. Miller, 5th Field Art.; John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art.; Peyton C. March, 6th Field Art.; Capt. William C. Bennett, Adjutant, 16th Inf.; Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 5th Field Art., judge advocate. (Sept. 4, D. Mo.)

Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Sept. 29, 1908, and report to the commanding officer for station during his trial by a general court-martial at that post. (Sept. 11, D. Mo.)

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 16, 1908, for the purpose of examining such field officers. Detail for the board: Major John S. Kulp, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Albert L. Miller, M.R.O. (Sept. 5, D. Mo.)

The following officers will report to the president of the board of medical officers at Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 16, 1908, for physical examination: Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav.; Major James Lockett, 4th Cav. (Sept. 5, D. Mo.)

The following named officers will report to the C.O. of the posts when it will be convenient for them to undergo examination: Capt. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Capt. John S. Winn, Q.M.D., Boise Barracks, Idaho; Capt. H. B. Dixon, Pay Dept., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Capt. E. P. Orton, Pay Dept., Fort Lawton, Wash.; Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Wash.; Capt. Hanson B. Black, Signal Corps, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Capt. H. B. Clark, Q.M.D., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Capt. Marshall K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Capt. George B. Pillsbury, C.E., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska; Capt. Harry E. Mitchell, 4th Field Art., Fort George Wright, Wash.; Capt. William K. Moore, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loebe, 9th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, 13th Inf., at nearest military post; 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska; 2d Lieut. A. W. Smith, 3d Cav., Fort George Wright, Wash. (Sept. 1, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles Richard and Major William H. Wilson, M.C., is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., for the physical examination of officers ordered before it under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. No. 79, c.s., W.D., May 11, 1908. (Sept. 10, D.E.)

The following officers will report to the president of the board of officers at Governors Island, N.Y., when notified by the president of the board that he is ready to proceed with their examination, viz.: Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Q.M.D., Governors Island, N.Y.; William S. Patton, Q.M.D., New York city; Abiel L. Smith, Sub. Dept., New York city; William H. Comegys, Pay Dept., New York city; Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Rogers A. Birnie, O.D., Sandy Hook, N.J.; Jackson N. Allison, Sub. Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A.D., Governors Island, N.Y.; Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., Governors Island, N.Y.; Henry H. Ludlow, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., New York city; Albert C. Blunt, C.A.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., New York city; Majors Henry A. Shaw, M.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Edwin F. Brewer, 7th Cav., New York city; Millard E. Hazen, C.E., Governors Island, N.Y.; Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., Governors Island, N.Y.; Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., Sandy Hook, N.J.; Frederick Perkins, A.G.D., Governors Island, N.Y.; Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., New York city, and William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., New York city. (Sept. 10, D.E.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with a provisional division en route to and at St. Joseph, Mo.: Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, General Staff; Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.; Major James B. Erwin, I.G. (Sept. 3, D. Mo.)

First Class Musician Louis Kortmann, Jr., U.S.M.A. Band, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., commanding Department of California, Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, D.Q.M.G., chief Q.M., maneuver camp, and Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., chief of staff, maneuvers, will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., on duty connected with the maneuvers. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

Deaths in the Philippines. Manila, Sept. 15, 1908. The Adjutant-General, Washington.

Following deaths occurred since last report: Erysipelas facial, Thaddeus Z. Drojecki, Hosp. Corps, Aug. 31; rupture artery, Walter J. Parker, Co. K, 25th Regt., U.S. Inf., Aug. 26; peritonitis, Willie Rowland, Co. K, 25th Regt., U.S. Inf., Aug. 31; Asiatic cholera, Bert R. Christian, Co. I, 26th Regt., U.S. Inf., Sept. 14.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFFORD—Capt. W. H. Tobin. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Sept. 5.

CROOK—Capt. T. Q. Ashburn. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Sept. 15.

DIX—Lieut. E. B. Clark. Arrived at Seattle Sept. 5. Will sail Oct. 10.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Lieut. W. G. Meade. Left Newport News Sept. 15.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—At Manila, P.I., in quarantine. May sail for San Francisco about Sept. 21.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Capt. L. D. Cabell. At San Francisco. Sails Oct. 5.

WARRF—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

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Mr. J. Ellis Barker, before the Public Health Section of the British Medical Association, recently, called attention to the physical degeneration of the British nation, and pointed to a possibility of regeneration through the effect of universal and compulsory training on a military basis. He has frequently observed recruits growing out of all their civilian clothes within two months from joining, and concludes that a few months of the simple and strenuous life, passed in the open air, with complete change of scene and occupation, would have a far-reaching influence on millions of townspeople. The men who develop in this way are at the right age for physical development, and so would the men be embodied under universal service, for military service benefits the national physique not only directly, but indirectly, by improving habits and mode of life, inculcating cleanli-

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ness, order, tidiness, the sense of duty, and mutual helpfulness.

A congress of the Interparliamentary Union began its sessions in Berlin on Sept. 17. Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, president of the American group, introduced two resolutions, the first calling upon the nations to agree to respect the right of each nation to perpetual possession of its undisputed territory, and to recognize this right in the conclusion of general treaties of arbitration. The second calls for a committee to report a plan for the periodic and automatic assembling of peace conferences and the selection of persons to compose an international court of arbitral justice, to settle questions which diplomacy may fail to solve.

Retirement from our combatant service at the age of 62 or 64 had its precedent in A.D. 712, in Japan, writes a retired officer, when the custom of abdicating the throne by the Mikado in order to spend old age in prayer was adopted. It is to be noted, however, that Mikados at that period passed their time surrounded only by women and priests, oscillating between indolence and debauchery, between poetasting and gorgeous temple services.

Our correspondent, Mr. Horace See, calls attention to the important fact that the coming contest between the scout cruisers can only determine the question as to which is the better turbine, the Curtis, controlled by ex-Chief Naval Constructor Bowles, or its rival, the Parsons. To make the comparison between the turbine and the reciprocating engine a fair one the Birmingham should have quadruple expansion engines instead of triple expansion.

There were one hundred and fifty applications to take the examination for first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army, which resulted in the appointment of twenty successful candidates, as announced last week. But eighty-three qualified in the physical examination, and the mental weeded out the rest. The young men who passed will enter on a course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, Oct. 1.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT TO WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

The news of the serious accident to the Wright aeroplane, resulting in the death of one of the finest young officers in our Army and the serious injury of Mr. Wright, has been received with profound emotion and the most poignant regret. Thursday evening, about 5:20, while Mr. Orville Wright was flying around the parade grounds at Fort Myer with 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 5th Art., detailed to duty with the aeronautical board observing the work of the Wright aeroplane, beside him as a passenger, an accident occurred to one of the left propeller blades, and in less than a minute both men fell to the ground from a height variously estimated at from 75 to 100 feet. It was not expected that a flight would be made that night and there were few people on the grounds. A guard of cavalymen had cleared the plain and kept everyone back. The accident occurred as the machine was passing over the building built to house the aeroplane. Mr. Wright at once turned off the motor, but in a moment something was seen to fall, and then as Mr. Wright elevated the right side of the aeroplane and depressed the left side the whole machine was seen to glide down sideways and strike the ground with great force a few yards from the west wall of Arlington Cemetery. Lieutenant Selfridge was sitting at Wright's left hand and fell on top of the inventor, and on top of Selfridge was the 40-horse motor. A half-dozen spectators ran as fast as they could to the scene and the cavalymen galloped to the spot and formed a cordon around the machine. Lieut. Selfridge was taken out unconscious and so badly hurt that he died shortly after. Mr. Wright was conscious and told the men how to move him so as not to hurt his leg, which he said he believed was broken. The two were laid out on the grass and fanned until Surgeon Baily, stationed at Fort Myer, could be rushed to the place and administer aid. Both were then removed to the post hospital and given the best possible attention, surgeons being sent for in the city. The aeroplane was badly injured, but the motor escaped any serious harm. But for the necessity for a short turn immediately after the breaking of the propeller, Wright would, it is believed by those who were watching him, have been able to glide to the ground safely. The parade grounds are too small for the experimental flights that have been in progress, and Mr. Wright has frequently said that he could not get as much out of the machine because of the continual necessity for making short turns. The machine had made three rounds of the course and was half way on the fourth when the accident happened. The affair is profoundly to be regretted, aside from the sympathy that is felt generally for the men who were devoting their time and energies and risking their lives in the interest of a conquest of the air by flight, a subject to which more than at any time in the world's history the attention of the world is now turned.

Lieutenant Selfridge had been selected by the War Department to undergo instructions in aeroplane work and it was his first trip in the Wright machine, although he had operated the June Bug at Hammondsport, N.Y., and had been associated with Prof. Alexander Graham Bell in his box kite experiments in New York and Nova Scotia. Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, who made an ascent with Mr. Wright several days ago, was the first officer to reach the place where the accident occurred. He was about 400 yards away on the opposite side of the parade ground when he saw the propeller blades break. Mounting his horse he galloped across and took charge of the rescue work. Aided by a squad of soldiers, the wrecked frame was lifted to get at the passengers in the machine.

Mr. Wright and Lieutenant Selfridge were so entangled in the wires and framework that it was several minutes before they were extricated. As the machine struck the earth they had been thrown forward and landed full force upon the wires that are used to brace the forward part of the airship. Mr. Wright's face was ashen white. One of the wires had cut a deep furrow across Lieutenant Selfridge's forehead and blood was flowing rapidly from other scalp wounds. Mr. Wright's left leg was caught under the main plane of the machine and broken near the hip.

Getting at Lieutenant Selfridge's body was a harder job for the rescuers and it was several minutes before he was lifted out of the wreck. Both men were attended by Majors William D. Crosby, Walter D. McCaw and Merritt W. Ireland, M.D., U.S.A., who were spectators. They were carried to the post hospital, where Capt. Howard H. Baily, post surgeon, after a preliminary examination, issued the following statement: "Mr. Wright has a fractured left thigh and several ribs on right side broken. He was much shocked, but reacted well. Lieutenant Selfridge received a fracture at the base of the skull. His condition is extremely critical." Lieutenant Selfridge lingered in an unconscious state until 8:10 p.m., when he died.

Capt. Howard H. Baily, Med. Corps, U.S.A., post surgeon at Fort Myer, Va., on the morning of Sept. 17 reset



Wright's leg. The fracture is near the hip joint and more serious and harder to treat than if near the knee. His temperature is slightly above normal and he is in good spirits. He had a talk with Taylor and Furniss, his assistants, and told them if he had had a little more time and space he believed he would have been able to land safely.

Major G. O. Squier, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., states that there will be no official investigation by the War Department, but Lieut. F. P. Lahm, U.S.A., has been gathering data from eye-witnesses to ascertain just what happened and will report informally.

The spot where the accident occurred is to be marked by a suitable monument.

It had been arranged that during the coming week the official tests of the aeroplane would take place. Lieutenants Foulois and Selfridge having been ordered to St. Joseph, Mo., to take part in operating the Baldwin dirigible at the military tournament there, Major Charles McK. Saltzman, of the Signal Corps, had been detailed to duty on the aeronautical board with Major G. O. Squiers and Captain Wallace. Lieutenant Selfridge was to have started the next day after the accident for the West. Mr. Wright was to conclude all his tests before Sept. 28.

Lieutenant Selfridge desired to enter Annapolis, and was an alternate in 1899, when Congressman E. F. Loud, of San Francisco, made the appointment of Milton S. Davis. Following this Lieutenant Selfridge got an appointment to West Point.

Following the remarkable world records made by Orville Wright Sept. 9, when he made the best record for high speed, flew the longest time continuously with an aeroplane, and made the longest flight with a passenger, and also in a second flight that day broke his own duration record of the morning, Mr. Wright made several more fine flights on Friday and Saturday, in the last of which he remained in the air an hour and fourteen minutes. He also took Major Squiers around several times as a passenger. On one flight he went up 300 feet high.

In preparation for the official tests Mr. Wright had changed his propeller blades, putting on larger ones. They are made of spruce and make from 800 to 1,200 revolutions a minute. The arrangements for the official speed trial had been practically completed by Major George O. Squier, acting Chief Signal Officer. The course was laid out five miles to the south of Fort Myer to Shooter's Hill, near Alexandria, Va., and return. Timers and members of the official board were to be stationed at both ends of the course. Captive balloons were to be anchored to denote the starting and finishing lines and communication maintained by telephone. A cavalryman was to be stationed every few rods along the route in order to be of assistance in case Mr. Wright should meet with an accident during the flight.

Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler has been detailed to take part in the St. Joseph air-sailing congress. He will arrive there next week to superintend the Signal Corps exhibit. Among the officers detailed to take part in the ascensions from that point are Major Russell and Lieutenants Foulois and Selfridge, all three members of the Army Board on Aeronautic Tests, who have been observing the dirigible and aeroplane flights at Fort Myer.

#### THE QUESTION OF BIG SHIPS.

In discussing the question of big ships the fact should not be overlooked that this discussion dates back at least a generation to the time when, in 1878-80, the Italians startled the nautical world with their Italia and Lepanto. These were Liliputians in comparison with our present Dreadnoughts, but they then challenged the admiration of the world for their bold advance in the line of an increase of tonnage for battleships. They provoked a discussion as to the wisdom of the innovation which was at that time decided against the big ship. The Italian Minister of Marine stated in the Italian chambers that the admirals of the Italian navy were nearly all favorable to smaller vessels and the sentiment of the British navy was against the big ships. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford tells us that when Farragut visited England he had charge of the boat carrying the Admiral ashore. Putting his hand on the shoulder of the young officer, Farragut said: "Young man, you will live to see the time when these heavily armored ships will be thrown on the scrap heap." There were many then who shared, as there are many now who share, the belief of the great fighting admiral that the big armorclads, for which our great navies are running a race with each other, are destined to take their place with the extinct auk and dodo. All of the conditions of improvement in naval warfare are conspiring against them: increased effectiveness of gun fire, under water and overhead attack. Confronted by the deadly effect of projectiles propelled by the new "Devil's powder," the Knights of old did not increase the weight of their armor to shut out bullets, but they discarded armor altogether. It is said the crocodile was originally a fish, but he piled on so much armor, to protect himself against the teeth of his enemies, that he had to crawl ashore and betake himself to an amphibious life.

There has never been but one successful method of protecting a vessel effectively against gun fire, and that is the one adopted in the Monitor. But in the Monitor everything else was sacrificed to protection and this type of vessel was ultimately discarded by its inventor. But with it he wholly discarded armor and devoted himself to developing a system of underwater or torpedo attack, plainly perceiving that this was the direction in which naval advance was tending. It still remains true that the best defense against an enemy is an overwhelming fire.

We have heard the argument in favor of the big ship, that it shortens the battle line, but it is suggested that a fleet might fight in double line in echelon. Those who insist upon the big ship may be correct in their contention; time alone can tell. Meanwhile, they cannot afford to dogmatize and set up a cult of big battleships, acceptance of which must be made a test of naval orthodoxy. It is because we hold the views here expressed we have taken so little interest in much that was involved in the Reuter-dahl controversy. The question as to what is the best form of naval construction we regard as still so open to discussion in almost every phase that no man can accuse another of undue conservatism, on the one hand, or dangerous radicalism on the other, because he differs with him in opinion on naval matters. We are all groping more or less in the dark, and it becomes us to hold hands and walk together lest we all come to grief. Our purpose is and has been to eliminate so far as we can from the important discussion as to the character of our naval vessels all elements of personal criticism and class feelings. If the "outs" were to replace the "ins" the discussion would still go on, with only a change of parties, and each of the two parties would be as near right and each as far wrong as it is now.

We attended a dinner given some years ago by a body of enthusiastic aeronauts to Professor Langley and recall the skepticism with which we listened to the predictions of Professor Bell and other men of equally sound judgment concerning the future of travel through the air. What they predicted has already come to pass, or is plainly seen to be fast approaching, and now comes Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and says, as quoted in a newspaper despatch: "Within five years airships will be carrying passengers across the ocean in 18 hours, 200 miles an hour. Aerial flight will be commercialized in that time. The North Pole can and will be reached in a 48-hour trip. The perfected helicopter will be able to encircle the globe in a week." Who can gainsay this? Who can venture to even surmise what changes in warfare are impending? Does it not become us to get together and discuss with open mindedness and an entire freedom from personalities or the dogmatism of unchangeable opinion the method and the means of adapting ourselves to the inevitable?

#### WHY ENGLAND BUILDS SHIPS SO FAST.

The launching of the British battleship St. Vincent, which was laid down in December, 1907, took place Sept. 10, at Portsmouth, and the Collingwood, building at Devonport, is to take the water on Nov. 7. Both these ships are planned for commissioning early in 1910. The Vanguard, the next ship of the Dreadnought type, is to be begun soon by a private firm of shipbuilders. The contract for the Vanguard was delayed pending the decision of The Hague Conference on the limitation of armaments, nearly a year thus being lost. This is the record of the progress on the Dreadnought type of battleship: Dreadnought, laid down, October, 1905, launched February, 1907; Bellerophon, December, 1906, and July 1907; Temeraire, January, 1907, and August, 1907; Superb, February, 1907, and November, 1907; St. Vincent, December, 1907, and September, 1908; Collingwood, February, 1908, and November, 1908. Of these six ships the average time between the laying down and the launching is seven and one-third months. This is a record for rapidity of construction unequalled in naval history and shows how the continual lead which England has maintained in naval matters has given her a body of trained mechanics who can grapple with the problem of a 20,000-ton battleship as easily as other nations would take up the building of a ship half the size. In our Navy eighteen months and nineteen days elapsed between the laying of the keel of the U.S.S. Connecticut and her launching and one day more was consumed with the U. S.S. Louisiana.

It is the keeping of these artisans at work that enables England to build her great ships so easily. In the United States there are such long lapses between the building of big warships that the force of skilled mechanics is dispersed. On the termination of the work on the U.S.S. Connecticut in the New York Navy Yard, Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., had a force of skilled employees he would have been ready to pit against any other shipbuilders in the world. The Connecticut went into commission in September, 1906. Long before that heavy work on her had ceased. The men had been laid off and forced to look for employment outside of the yard in private business. When work will begin on the battleship Florida shortly, how will Naval Constructor Baxter be able to reassemble that splendid force that made so fine a record in the construction of the flagship of the globe-girdling Battleship Fleet? What the government has lost by being deprived of these trained men and by the necessity of breaking in green hands cannot be estimated. It is not to be expected that mechanics who have found good berths in private yards are going to drop their jobs at the call of the government with the likelihood of being laid off again when the Florida is finished. Not alone is the loss to the government of men trained to battleship construction; there is a loss of men accustomed to work under discipline and methods obtaining in a navy yard, and superintendents of construction are not slow to testify to the importance of this training in the production of a warship.

The United States transport Sheridan, on board which a case of cholera was discovered on Sept. 14, as it was about to sail from Manila for San Francisco and which is in quarantine at Merivale, was fumigated Sept. 16,

the passengers being landed meanwhile. All branches of the government are co-operating in fighting the cholera which up to this time is practically confined to the natives. There were fourteen new cases and eight deaths on September 17. The transport Sheridan, it is reported, will not sail for San Francisco before September 21, at least. The discovery of a few cases of cholera in the Philippine Islands need not alarm those whose relatives or friends are in the Army there or in the Battleship Fleet on its way to the archipelago, as it is not to be expected that the fleet will be allowed to enter any port where there is danger of infection. Sept. 17 a report by cable on the cholera situation in the Philippines was received at the War Department from Governor General Smith at Manila as follows: "Have just returned from a visit to forty-one municipalities in Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, La Union and Ilocos Sur. Cholera has almost disappeared from these provinces, which were seriously threatened with a general epidemic a few months ago. There has been a recrudescence of cholera in Manila, which reached twenty cases a day on Sept. 12. This is due to reinfection from the provinces and to the concealing of cases by the native population. The great majority of those attacked by cholera are those living under adverse and unfavorable conditions. Rigid measures taken by the Board of Health and the wide dissemination of information through the school children and parish priests as to the means of avoiding and suppressing cholera will, I am sure, prevent an epidemic and secure results as favorable as those heretofore obtained by the same means." Manila has received a splendid overhauling in the way of sanitation in the last ten years, and in such a city, where the health officials, with a competent force of inspectors and ample facilities, are ready to attack the disease on its very first appearance, cholera loses its sinister character. What has given cholera so bad a name in the past is that it has broken out among people with whom sanitation never was a science and where the observance of the commonest rules of health was laughed at. The sharp work of the Army sanitarians has virtually banished yellow fever from Cuba and has rid the formerly dangerous Panama region of its fevers till the death rate is as low as that of New York city. Let all those who read "scare" stories in the newspapers remember that the United States government with all its vast resources is back of the efforts to keep Manila and other cities in the tropics free from epidemics.

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., while on his way to Rock Island on his recent annual inspection tour, stopped two days at Camp Perry to observe the work done there in the national rifle competition, his first interest being to learn the drift of feeling as to the new Army ammunition. He found himself, as he fully realized, in the midst of the finest body of expert riflemen in the world and their opinion meant volumes to an ordnance officer. General Crozier was assured on all sides that the new bullet is all right. Marksmen, no matter what their peculiarities, have no hesitation in expressing their satisfaction with it. This is a handsome commendation of the course taken by the Ordnance Department in changing from the old ammunition to the new. It is a most critical and important step to change the ammunition of a great army such as is embraced in the Regular Army and the national militia, and it is surely gratifying to those who are charged with the responsibility of such a decision to know that it is a wise one approved by hundreds of expert marksmen from all parts of the Army and the country.

The Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will hold its next meeting Oct. 1, and will then arrange to take up the subject of dirigibles and aeroplanes as applied to military uses. Members of the board are highly gratified at the success of the Wright aeroplane which has made such remarkable records under the contract authorized by the board. For a number of years there has been some soreness on account of the failure of the flying machine designed by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, for which the board allowed twice as much money as will be paid the Wrights if the maximum they can earn under their contract is given them. The Smithsonian authorities have been watching the flights of Orville Wright at Fort Myer closely, and have announced that they will make an exhibition of Langley's machine and data. The machine never flew, although a small model did, and the data as to the most important matters of flight the Wright brothers, after trying to make use of them, discarded as erroneous in most respects.

The use of the aeroplane or the dirigible in offensive operations in time of war is being thoroughly discussed in Army and Navy circles. The general belief is that the idea of dropping high explosives from flying machines will never be very terrible to battleships, as it would be impossible to make the ordinary charge of high explosives effective without confining it in a heavy shell such as no flying machine yet conceived of would be able to carry. The ordinary 12-inch shell carrying sixty pounds of high explosive weighs 1,000 pounds and would no doubt sink a battleship if it could be dropped from an altitude of 5,000 feet over a ship, as its velocity at the moment of impact would probably be about what it would be in the ordinary target shot over the same distance. The general conclusion seems to be that scouting will be the function of the flying machine, and for that it would be an important accessory in the field.



## ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

After the Fleet anchored at Albany, West Australia, at 7 o'clock a.m. Sept. 11, and exchanged the usual salutes the first division at 10 a.m., led by the Connecticut, got under way and went to Princess Royal Harbor to coal. The other divisions in turn also went there. The vessels in the harbor were all dressed with flags in honor of the Americans and there was also a great display of bunting in the city and along the shore. During the 1,300 mile voyage from Melbourne the crews of all the ships were kept busy with drills.

Admiral Sperry called on the Governor Sept. 12, and was escorted by a guard from the British cruiser Gibraltar, and the crowds on the streets cheered him. Limited numbers of men were granted shore leave each day. The local authorities provided free meals for them.

Australians from all parts of the western coast visited Albany to see the American war ships, and the hotels and boarding houses could not accommodate all. Some visitors had to sleep in tents. Four hundred school children from out of town points were among the visitors, some of them having traveled a thousand miles.

Mr. Newton Moore, the Premier of West Australia, entertained several of the officers at dinner Friday night, Sept. 11. One of the features of this dinner was the singing of a song entitled "We've Got a Big Brother in America." The song is thoroughly expressive of the sentiment of the Australian-American entente.

Rear Admiral Sperry and a number of officers on Sept. 14 were received at the jetty by the Premier of Western Australia, N. J. Moore, and the party proceeded to the Rotunda, the route to which was thronged with enthusiastic people, who constantly cheered the visitors. The Governor of Western Australia, Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, welcomed them as "the representatives of a great power akin to ourselves in origin and language and inspired by the same ideals of freedom and justice." He described the fleet as a "manifestation of force which we believe will never be exerted except in a just cause and in the maintenance of general peace."

Mr. Moore in his speech of welcome said that notwithstanding his allegiance to the British flag he was always keenly interested in American progress. Admiral Sperry in his speech returning thanks said that there was much in common between the United States and Australia in material resources, in political principles and ideals.

A reception was given on board the Connecticut on Sept. 15. Several hundred guests attended, including the Governor, the Premier and a large official representation from Perth, the capital of West Australia, a little more than 200 miles away. There were dancing and refreshments and speeches expressing the greatest good will from fleet officers and Australian officials. There were the usual toasts to the King and the President. Rear Admiral Sperry spoke of the mutuality of British and American interests in the Pacific and the importance of developing the lines of communication between them.

Coaling of the big battleships was delayed through the late arrival of the colliers Taurus and Epsom. The coal brought by the collier Epsom will not be required, and she was ordered to proceed to Manila.

A brigade of bluejackets and marines from the American Battleship Fleet landed on Sept. 15 and paraded in Albany, and were received with great enthusiasm. The force was reviewed by Admiral Bedford, the Governor of Western Australia. Bluejackets from H.M.S. the Gibraltar also participated in the review, the Gibraltar giving several pleasant parties on board and entertaining Admiral Bedford, Premier Moore and the American flag officers at dinner.

Four hundred bags of mail for the officers and men of the fleet arrived on the Kansas on Sept. 15. It was the first mail received since that brought from Honolulu by the Minnesota and distributed to the fleet in mid-Pacific the latter part of July. The overdue collier Taurus arrived Sept. 15. The midshipmen on all the ships will take their ensign examinations during the cruise to Manila. The American battleships, were greatly admired and were gayly illuminated in the night, and thousands crowded along the water front for hours, loudly expressing their delight at the unusual spectacle.

There were a reception and dance on board the battleship Connecticut Sept. 16, given by the officers in return for the hospitality that they had received on shore. Among those present were the Governor and the Premier of Western Australia. Six hundred other guests attended. There were sports on shore for the entertainment of the seamen. In the tug-of-war contests an American team defeated a team from the British cruiser Gibraltar, but a team made up from the Albany police force defeated the Americans. The Mayor of Albany gave a ball on the night of Sept. 16 to the American officers. Several of the American admirals and many officers attended. The Premier was represented by the Governor.

James Jackson Coughlin, a seaman on the battleship Illinois, was killed Sept. 16 by a fall while engaged in coaling ship. He was buried at Albany with military honors, representatives of the Australian government attending. The supply ship Glacier and the repair ship Panther sailed for Manila Sept. 17.

The fleet has been ordered to sail from Albany for Manila at 5 p.m. Sept. 18, the Connecticut following when coaled, probably about midnight. By making eleven knots the fleet will reach Manila on schedule, Oct. 1. The chartered collier system has proved very unsatisfactory, not only in the failure of the colliers to arrive promptly, but in their lack of facilities for rapid unloading, and has demonstrated the needs of up-to-date Navy colliers.

Admiral Sperry received the following telegram from Alfred Deakin, the Premier of the Commonwealth on Sept. 17: "To-morrow you leave Australia after experiences, I trust, that have been as pleasurable to you as to the people of the Commonwealth. The officers and men of your fleet have been welcomed everywhere warmly and sincerely. We have learned to know you and we are under obligation to President Roosevelt and the American Government for the honor of this visit. Although your stay with us has been short, we rejoice in this fortunate opportunity to refresh the cordial relations existing between two progressive and related peoples. We cherish the same traditions and ideals as do you. It is the ardent hope of our citizens that the friendship between the British Empire and the American Republic be strengthened, and with us in Australia many new and personal ties have been established, which, we trust, will endure and flourish. Your flag,

your fleet, your sailors, and yourself carry the good wishes of all Australia."

Rear Admiral Sperry telegraphed the following response to Mr. Deakin's farewell: "As the fleet says farewell to the Commonwealth we thank you most heartily for the cordial message in behalf of your government and people, which will be warmly and respectfully received by our people. The generous and intimate public and private hospitality extended to so great a body of our sailors and citizens has created a mutual and friendly sympathy and understanding which years of ordinary intercourse could not effect, and which cannot but cement and make enduring the cordial relations happily existing between the republic and the empire. With all our hearts and minds we wish for the happy and prosperous development of your splendid Commonwealth."

The mail from Melbourne Sept. 17 brought twenty-one bags to the fleet, indicating the extent of the personal friendships formed.

A cablegram received by the Navy Department Sept. 17 from Admiral Sperry requests the department to reduce by 8,000 tons his original estimate of the coal necessary for the fleet on the voyage from Manila to Hampton Roads. On the voyage from Hampton Roads to San Francisco a system of competition in the engine room forces of the various battleships was instituted by Rear Admiral Evans, then in command. This competition resulted in saving 1,500 tons on the trip, and was continued across the Pacific. The Navy Department will ask Congress for an appropriation of \$2,500 for prizes to be distributed among the engine room force of ships showing special economy and efficiency in coal consumption. Admiral Sperry, according to estimates made at the Navy Department, will have saved \$75,000 in coal consumption of the Atlantic Fleet by the time the fleet reaches the east coast of the United States from its voyage around the world.

Upon its arrival at Amoy, China, Oct. 29, the fleet will be received by Prince Pu Lun and Leung Tun Yin, a vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs, who will proceed outside the harbor on a man-of-war to greet the Americans on behalf of China.

Contracts have been placed in Japan for the manufacture of 7,200 silver medals and 200 solid gold medals for presentation to the officers and sailors of the American fleet.

## PAYMENTS OF MILITIA AT ENCAMPMENTS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Sept. 5, 1908.

The Auditor for the War Department has reported to this office for approval, disapproval or modification, his decision, dated Sept. 1, making an original construction of a statute as follows:

"In the examination of the money accounts of disbursing officers appointed under Section 14, Act of Jan. 21, 1903 (32 Stat., 777), of payments to the militia for service at state encampments and of Army paymasters, of payments to the militia for service at joint encampments and maneuvers, the question arises as to whether Section 6 of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 763), prescribing the method of computing monthly and annual salaries of persons in the Service of the United States, is applicable to payments to the militia for service at state encampments and at joint encampments with the Regular Army.

"Section 6, Act of June 30, 1906, reads as follows: Hereafter, where the compensation of any person in the Service of the United States is annual or monthly the following rules for division of time and computation of pay for services rendered are hereby established: Annual compensation shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month; and in making payments for a fractional part of a month one-thirtieth of one of such installments, or of a monthly compensation, shall be the daily rate of pay. For the purpose of computing such compensation and for computing time for services rendered during a fractional part of a month in connection with annual or monthly compensation, each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, without regard to the actual number of days in any calendar month, thus excluding the thirty-first of any calendar month from the computation and treating February as if it actually had thirty days. Any person entering the Service of the United States during a thirty-one day month and serving until the end thereof shall be entitled to pay for that month from the date of entry to the thirtieth day of said month, both dates inclusive; and any person entering said service during the month of February and serving until the end thereof shall be entitled to one month's pay, less as many thirtieths thereof as there were days elapsed prior to date of entry: Provided, That for one day's unauthorized absence on the thirty-first day of any calendar month one day's pay shall be forfeited.

"Under date of Oct. 30, 1903, the Comptroller held (10 Comp., 392) that the act then in force relative to the method of computing annual and monthly salaries in the Army (32 Stat., 934), did not apply to the payment of the militia for the reason that the militia were not paid under the Army Appropriation acts. Under this decision pay has been allowed to the militia when on duty under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, for the actual number of days on duty, including the thirty-first day of the month.

"Since the date of the Comptroller's decision of Oct. 30, 1903, Congress, by the Act of June 30, 1906, prescribed a rule of computation for the payment of the annual and monthly salaries of persons in the Service of the United States. The pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army is annual and monthly, respectively. (See the Army Appropriation Act of May 11, 1908.) The pay of the militia while serving in encampments is the same as for the Regular Army (see Sections 14 and 15, Act of Jan. 21, 1903). The rules of computation of Army pay under the Act of June 30, 1906, are set forth in Par. 655, A.R. of 1908.

"The particular question which arises is whether the officers and enlisted men of the militia are in the Service of the United States while serving at encampments. Under date of May 23, 1907, the Comptroller held that members of the militia comprising a rifle team traveling under orders of the War Department were troops of the United States within the meaning of the land-grant laws.

"The rules established by the Act of June 30, 1906, for the division of time and the computation of pay for services are applicable only where the compensation is annual or monthly and the persons receiving it are in the Service of the United States. Though the officers and enlisted men of the organized militia, while engaged in actual field or camp service for instruction, or in encampments, maneuvers, or field instruction with the Regular Army, are entitled by law to receive the same pay as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, yet I am not prepared to admit that compensation for such service is compensation of persons in the Service of the United States.

"I am therefore of the opinion, and so decide, that the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 763), prescribing the method of computing monthly and annual

salaries, is not applicable to payments made to the militia for service at encampments, from the appropriations made by Congress, either for joint encampments or allotted to the states under Section 1661, Revised Statutes."

The decision of the Auditor appears to be correct and is approved.

L. P. MITCHELL, Assistant Comptroller.

## CAVALRY IN THE MANCHURIAN WAR.

Some may see an inconsistency in the lessons which a writer in the *Internationale Revue der Gesamten Armeen und Flotten* reads in the results of cavalry operations in the Manchurian war. A translation by Capt. C. J. B. Heay, British army, appears in the July Journal of the United Service Institution of India. The German essayist warns against accepting "the conclusion so often drawn that the Manchurian war has shown that decisive action of cavalry on the battlefield has died a natural death. Those who find justification for this conclusion, he says, believe that "it is unnecessary and an aimless waste of time to practice shock tactics on infantry with a large force of cavalry and particularly to afford in maneuvers opportunities of a kind which can never again present themselves in reality." Then he says: "We still adhere as formerly to the view that in wars of the future a well organized and energetically led cavalry even in the largest formations will be able to find opportunities of having a considerable say in the final decision." Later in the essay, in a discussion of the role of cavalry in coming wars, we find this: "We do not scruple to declare that the chief value of the cavalry arm in future wars must be sought for in the service of reconnaissance and in independent enterprises against the lines of communication of the enemy."

It was the underrating of their opponents that kept the Russians in the Manchurian war from profiting by their great superiority in cavalry. Only three regiments of regular cavalry were sent out, of which the 51st and 52d Dragoons reached their destinations in the 17th Army Corps area only at the end of July, 1904. These two regiments showed how they could succeed where the Cossacks had limited success, in clearing up the situation as regarded their opponents. The Russians, though depending too much on the Cossacks, erred again in not sending out the flower of the Cossacks. As the deficiencies in this department of the cavalry became more and more apparent with the progress of the war officers were appointed to the Cossacks from the Guard and Line cavalry regiments to remedy these shortcomings. Nothing great can be accomplished with improvisations of cavalry, is one of the great lessons the writer reads in the late war.

The Japanese organizations of cavalry also were faulty. At the opening of the war Japan disposed of one guard and sixteen line cavalry regiments, of which to each of the thirteen divisions of the field army a regiment of three squadrons was detailed, while the three remaining line regiments were first organized into two brigades, and later before the battle of Mukden into a division. In the course of the campaign infantry reserve brigades were raised, and each contained a reserve cavalry squadron. The German expert thinks that in view of their notorious lack of cavalry the Japanese should have detailed to each infantry division only one or two squadrons and organized the remaining cavalry into brigades and divisions. Horse breeding in the island empire is too little developed to furnish cavalry.

The assertion so often made in Manchurian war literature that the Japanese generals depended almost entirely upon their system of espionage and intelligence is disputed by the essayist, who insists that this is a needless disparagement of the cavalry which offered the most valuable aid to Marshal Oyama.

Both sides failed in cavalry attacks. "On no single occasion has it appeared that either the Russian or Japanese cavalry was able to accomplish a positive success by means of an attack. The reasons for this may be found in faulty peace training and in lack of suitable leaders. "If the Russian cavalry masses had been concentrated on the right flank, the result of the battle of Liaoyang might have been a defeat of the Japanese. When Kuropatkin began his long-looked-for forward movement, it was thought his superior cavalry would at last play its proper part for once. But he ruined his possibilities by splitting up his cavalry forces.

A close reading of this study of the cavalry in the late war will lead to the belief that the organization and manipulation of cavalry on both sides were such that it is difficult to use the operations as bases for definitive conclusions as to the relations of mounted forces to future wars.

## TEST RIDE AT FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 16, 1908.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., A.D.C., arrived here to-day to personally conduct his fourth test ride this season. Judging from General Grant's appearance he thrives on these ninety-mile tests.

Forty field officers reported here to-day for the physical examination and test. A camp has been established on the post for their accommodation to-night. This arrangement will permit an early start to-morrow. A camp mess was in operation at noon to-day. Owing to the fact that it is both inconvenient and impracticable for forty or fifty officers coming together for a few days in this way to bring their individual mess outfits, General Grant very generously purchased at his own expense a complete mess equipment for fifty officers and placed it at the disposal of the visiting officer. Mess outfits should be supplied by the government on occasions of this sort. All of the officers are truly grateful to General Grant for his consideration of their comfort and welfare. Not only will they have the benefit of a splendid mess equipment, but they will be saved considerable extra personal expense.

The column, consisting of General Grant, Captain Bailey, Medical Corps; the forty field officers, orderlies and spare horses, will leave Fort Myer at an early hour to-morrow. They will ride over a thirty-mile course to a camp a little beyond Fairfax. The second day's course of thirty miles will be fifteen miles out on "Little River Pike" from Fairfax toward Aldie and return. The third day's ride will be thirty miles back to Fort Myer over the first day's course. Forced march conditions will prevail. The following field officers have reported for the ride:

Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Q.M. Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.; Col. William S. Fatten, Q.M. Dept., New York city; Col. Abiel L. Smith, Sub. Dept., New York city; Col. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Col. William H. Comegys, Pay Dept., New York



city: Col. Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., Sandy Hook, N.J.; Col. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A.G. Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., New York city; Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, C.A.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., New York city; Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, Med. Corps, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, C.E., Newport, R.I.; Major William F. Carter, Med. Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major Henry A. Shaw, Med. Corps, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., Norfolk, Va.; Major William E. Craighill, C.E., Baltimore, Md.; Major Francis A. Winter, Med. Corps, Fort Myer, Va.; Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Major Chas. L. Potter, C.E., Tompkinsville, N.Y.; Major Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., New York city; Major Millard F. Harmon, C.A.C., Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Adelbert Cronkrite, C.A.C., Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., Dover, N.J.; Major Frederick Perkins, A.G. Dept., Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.; Major Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; Major Herbert Deakney, C.E., Philadelphia, Pa.; Major Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., New York city; Major William L. Kenly, 5th F.A., New York city; Major William H. Wilson, Med. Corps, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept., Dover, N.J.

The physical examination of these officers takes place at 2:30 p.m., Sept. 16, conducted by Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, Major Francis Winter and William H. Wilson, and Capt. Howard H. Baily, Med. Corps. As these medical officers are to take the test in horsemanship, excepting Captain Baily, they will be examined by the latter officer. Major Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., was excused by the War Department because of his duties at Sandy Hook. He will ride some time later.

On Thursday, Sept. 24, Major Gen. W. P. Duvall will start on a test ride, probably over the Virginia route, with the following officers from the staff departments:

Colonels Henry P. McCain, adjutant general; Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A.; Montgomery M. Macomb, Gen. Staff.

Lieut. Colonels James B. Hickey, adjutant general; Robert K. Evans, Gen. Staff; Charles St. J. Chubb, 2d Inf.; Thaddeus V. Jones, Gen. Staff; Frederic V. Abbott, C.E.; Frank A. Edwards, 12th Cav.; Albert Todd, Gen. Staff; Harry L. Rogers, Pay Dept.

Majors John B. Porter, judge advocate; Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; William B. Rochester, jr., Pay Dept.; Eben Swift, Gen. Staff; John T. Knight, Gen. Staff; Daniel H. Boughton, Gen. Staff; Merritte W. Ireland, Med. Corps; Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M.D.; Henry C. Hodges, jr., 1st Inf.; Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps; Jay E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept.; Parker W. West, 14th Cav.; William H. Johnston, 16th Inf.; John K. Cree, Gen. Staff; Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Spencer Cosby, C.E.; W. G. Haan, C.A.C.; John H. Rice, Ord. Dept.; Henry D. Todd, jr., C.A.C.; James B. Cavanaugh, C.E.; William E. Horton, Q.M. Dept.; André W. Brewster, 19th Inf.; George G. Bailey, Q.M. Dept.; Frank McIntyre, Inf.

Several parties were arranged for taking the test walk instead of riding, but in a few instances plans were disturbed by the rule that staff officers, if detailed to the General Staff, must ride, if they belong to departments in which, according to G.O. 79, the alternative of walking is allowed. General Grant's party spent the night before the start in tents pitched on the parade ground at Fort Myer and a detachment of Cavalrymen was sent out ahead to make camp at the end of the first day's ride, thirty miles from Washington. Those who chose to walk were ordered to go in parties of not less than three with the senior officer in command and to report on the character of the test. Officers walking were not required to carry sabers, revolvers, field glasses or notebooks, but are required to wear the Service uniform. They are to make fifty miles in twenty hours and can go as they please and rest when they wish and put up where they please.

#### NAMES FOR NEW NAVY VESSELS.

President Roosevelt has authorized the assignment of names to the ten torpedo-boat destroyers authorized by the Act of May 13, 1908, as follows:

No. 22, Hiram Paulding. Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding was distinguished for gallant service in 1812; was appointed by President Lincoln to put the Navy in a state of efficiency in 1861; held many responsible commands.

No. 23, Percival Drayton. Capt. Percival Drayton commanded Pocahontas in the Port Royal expedition; commanded Passaic in bombardment on Fort Sumter; was Admiral Farragut's fleet captain in Mobile Bay; an officer of great capacity.

No. 24, Francis A. Roe. Rear Admiral Francis A. Roe engaged thirteen Chinese pirate junks in China seas in 1854; commended for gallantry at Forts Jackson and St. Philip; advanced for service in North Carolina sounds in 1862; received thanks of Cabinet for special mission to Mexico, 1867.

No. 25, Edward Terry. Comdr. Edward Terry commended for service on Richmond at New Orleans and Port Hudson; "gained thanks of the Army" for co-operation in reduction of Port Hudson; was in battle of Mobile Bay.

No. 26, George H. Perkins. Rear Admiral George H. Perkins was commended for service at passage of forts and occupation of New Orleans, 1862; commended by Farragut while commanding New London. Commended for service in battle of Mobile Bay, where he "did his duty nobly."

No. 27, Andrew Sterrett. Lieut. Andrew Sterrett commanded Enterprise and captured Tripoli cruiser, 14 guns, 80 men, in 1801; threw her armament overboard, gave her crew one spar and sail, and let them go.

No. 28, Edward R. McCall. Capt. Edward R. McCall was on the Enterprise in her engagement with the Boxer; took command after her captain was killed and gained a victory over the Boxer; received gold medal from Congress.

No. 29, William Burrows. Lieut. William Burrows distinguished at Tripoli; died on Enterprise during fight with Boxer; encouraged his men by calling to them, "Stand fast and the day will soon be ours."

No. 30, Lewis Warrington. Capt. Lewis Warrington

commanded Peacock in 1814; captured Epervier after an action of 42 minutes; awarded gold medal by Congress; naval commissioner 1827-1829 and 1840-1842.

No. 31, John Mayrant. Midshipman John Mayrant, from South Carolina, led the boarders in fight of Bon Homme Richard and Serapis.

Submarine torpedo-boats Nos. 13 to 27, inclusive, will be named Stingray, Tarpon, Bonita, Snapper, Norwhal, Grayling, Salmon, Carp, Barracuda, Pickeral, Skate, Skipjack, Sturgeon, Thrasher and Tona.

Fleet colliers Nos. 3 and 4 will be named Jupiter and Cyclops, and the colliers to be purchased will be named Vulcan, Mars and Hector.

#### A GARRISON MILITARY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With no disparagement intended of the enlisted men of the U.S. Army, it must be admitted that in small communities located in the vicinity of Army posts there is a strikingly marked prejudice against the soldier. This is often unjustified, but, owing to the abolition of the canteen, it is certain that the drinking soldier will seek liquor at the nearest place he can find it, and both Bayside and Whitestone are oversupplied with saloons which welcome the soldier trade. When plentifully supplied with the sort of liquor that is to be obtained here, some soldiers, realizing the utterly inadequate police force which covers this neighborhood, may do almost anything from selling their equipments to highway robbery. Such is the situation: how can it be met? Having lived for some time in Bermuda, it was interesting to me to note the efficiency of what is known in the British service as the garrison military police, and to suggest that the adoption of some such system in our own Army would be most advantageous. In the island of which I speak a small force of men, under a non-commissioned officer, is always on duty in and about the towns of Hamilton and St. George's, and their presence is an efficient check on military rowdiness—or worse. The men employed in this duty are of the best type of the soldier and wear on duty a plastron of white cloth on the left arm, on which are the letters, G.M.P. They receive a small amount of extra pay for this duty and assignment to it is eagerly sought. As I have mentioned, their value as a disciplinary adjunct is largely preventive. During a sojourn of six months in Bermuda I remember only three or four cases where aggressive action had to be taken; the mere fact that the G.M.P. were liable to appear at any place and time acting as a stringent discourager of bad behavior. I am an American, and by no means a slavish admirer of British army methods in general, but the garrison military police idea is one that would appear valuable for adoption in the American Service. It would certainly render the civilian's life pleasanter in small places adjoining army posts, such, for instance, as

BAYSIDE.

#### TEST OF THE SCOUT CRUISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is no doubt the vessels in which the turbine engines are placed will show much better results in the test than the one in which we find the reciprocating, consequently it must not be taken as a true comparison between the turbine and reciprocating, but only as between the different makes of turbine, that is, between the best of a type and not between the best of one type and an inferior one of another.

The steam engine is a heat engine where the range of temperature in the cylinders and the cooling influence of the condenser should be considered in the design if the best results are sought and thereby a true comparison established. It was in view of this the writer, in his article of July 20, recommended the combination of the reciprocating with the turbine for the new battleships in order to minimize these influences and thereby gain maximum economy. The design of the engines of the Birmingham has not taken them fully into account, consequently we find steam of 250 pounds pressure expanded in a triple and not in a quadruple expansion engine or in one demanding at least eight per cent. more steam to obtain the same horse-power as the other.

The English, in the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon, have done the same thing, although the boilers supplied steam of 275 pounds pressure to the engines, so their engines should not be compared with those of the Dreadnought, or other vessels fitted with the turbine, as the best representative of their type if accurate comparison is desired.

The prominent German lines crossing the Atlantic recognized the importance of the quadruple expansion engine as early as 1900, as we find their ships fitted with them, although the boiler pressure carried is not over 220 pounds. It is reasonable to suppose the superior performance of the vessels and the records made should be largely credited to the type of engine employed; also that the engines of the Birmingham, working with a still higher pressure but of a lower type, will not perform the work in the most economical manner, therefore will not be the best representative of the reciprocating engine. It is to be hoped the Bureau of Navigation will make an exhaustive test of the time required to bring each vessel to a dead stop from full speed, as well as that to turn a complete circle from a straight course at full speed.

HORACE SEE.

New York, Sept. 14, 1908.

#### HONORS FOR MARINES.

During the shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 4 to 12, inclusive, open to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, as well as civilians in some events, the marksmen from the U.S. Marine Corps shot with exceptional skill and carried off all the principal team contests. They won the Dryden Trophy Match for teams of eight men, the Inter-State Regimental Team Match for teams of six, the Cruikshank Trophy for teams of six, and the 71st Regiment Rapid-Fire Match for teams of six, and the Gould Rapid-Fire Match, also for teams of six. In the individual competitions members of the Marine Corps were also prominent, for the Off-Hand Military Match was won by Private P. Lund; the Spencer Match at 1,000 yards, by Sergt. J. W. Hinds, while Sergeant Dittmar and Private Snow tied for first place in the Reading Match. The scores in the different contests appear in our issues of Sept. 12 and 19. We congratulate General Elliott and the splendid body of men he commands upon winning new honors on the target range.

The marines comprising the winning team are: Capts. William C. Harlee, D. C. McDougal, Thomas Holcomb,

F. A. Greene; sergeants, John W. Hingle, Henry Baptist, C. L. Burdette, Charles E. Clark, J. F. De Loach, T. C. De Loach, Peter Lund, J. J. Andrews, Frederick Wahlstrom; corporals, James Markey, J. C. Snow; privates, Robert Haycock, Ernest Eiler, F. McGee and R. C. Stamm.

The victorious team received a great welcome when it arrived in Washington from Sea Girt, N.J., on the afternoon of Sept. 14. It was greeted at the Union station by one of Sousa's cheeriest airs played by the full Marine Band, while a full battalion of brother marines, massed in columns of companies and escorted it to the barracks. Captain McGill drew his command up on the parade ground at the barracks and then ordered the riflemen to front and center. He read to the men the following communication from Secretary of the Navy Metcalf:

The Department has noted with great satisfaction the most excellent work done by the team representing the Marine Corps in the shooting tournaments recently held at Camp Perry, Ohio, and Sea Girt, N.J. The efficiency of a soldier is largely dependent upon his ability to shoot accurately, and the Department, therefore, records its appreciation of the work done by this team, which has reflected great credit on the Corps and the Service. The result is the more satisfactory when consideration is given to the fact that this team was selected from but a small quota of the Corps on shore duty in the United States which was available for this purpose. You will communicate to the officers and enlisted men of the team the Department's views as above expressed.

#### THE NEW WAR COLLEGE.

Under the rather classical title of "Uncle Sam's Temple of Mars," the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sept. 13 published a highly laudatory account of the new War College at Washington, D.C. The college is situated on a neck of land in the Potomac river and is reached by a drive through Washington Barracks. To Secretary Root the article gives the honor of fathering this institution, which, it says, is the greatest stride made by the War Department in recent years. Its position architecturally and technically is a monument to the sagacity of Mr. Root. As it stands to-day it is one of the most exclusive educational institutions in the world, the culmination of the educational system of the Army, and is a training school for candidates for the General Staff. Already it figures prominently in the plans of the Chief Executive of the nation. Whenever the President, the Secretary of War, and Army officers desire to formulate some military plan, they meet and work out the problem in the War College. When not long ago the news came that Cuba was likely to be thrown into civil war, it was found necessary to dispatch with haste thousands of American soldiers, who were sent to the island with a celerity and smoothness of arrangements that astonished many who remembered the hitches and delays of the opening days of the Spanish war. Yet that very expedition had been planned out two months before around a great oak table in the War College. The cruise of the Battleship Fleet, the Enquirer asserts, was planned out in the College building, and many days and nights President Roosevelt visited the building, going over the details of the prospective cruise. The War College building is one of the most beautiful specimens of architecture in the country. A score of workmen have been at work for a year in laying out the grounds which will surround it, broad expanses of lawn, with walks and roadways, and shade trees. On the main floor of the college is a large rotunda, where a bust of Napoleon occupies a conspicuous place. The groined arches of the ceiling cannot be excelled. On the left is the great long chart room, lined on all sides with steel fireproof chart cases. At one end a few draughtsmen are industriously at work, probably copying some precious plans of a foreign port or the channels and approaches to a foreign stronghold. In this chart room also are maps of every city of any size in the United States. The sources of water supply and the public lighting stations are conspicuously marked on these. In the event of a general riot, where the mob may attempt to get control of the city and it is necessary to call in the aid of the government these maps would be invaluable, for the water supply and the lighting stations are vulnerable points, and are the first to be protected from lawless mobs. Three sets of these maps are made—one for the chief of police of the city, one for the commanding officer of the state troops, and one for the officer in charge of the Federal forces. It will be remembered that when, during the Hayes-Tilden controversy, the threat was made that Tilden would be inaugurated and set up a government in New York city, among the orders given to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commodore J. W. Nicholson, U.S.N., was one directing him to send a force to Spuyten Duyvil and shut off the water from the city.

On the other side of the great rotunda, with its lofty groined arches, is the library, stored with books of military lore. The study of military strategy is one of the principal studies of officers ordered to the War College. Every great battle is fought over again on paper. Just beyond this library is the office of the president of the college, who, by ringing a bell, can have any of his great store of military information at hand in a moment. The lecture hall is unsurpassed for beauty, arrangement and ventilation in the country. Large American flags are entwined about the walls. A system of forcing air up under the seats and carrying it off through the ceiling keeps the atmosphere clear and the air fresh at all times. The tiers upon which the seats are arranged are of cement. In the basement is a large vault, where all the more valuable and secret plans and maps are kept, and here, too, are stored away where they can be reached at a moment's notice the campaigns which have been planned out at the War College in times of peace. In the basement, too, is an elaborate photographic room.

When the architects designed the building they made a plan for placing the statues of twelve great foreign generals on the plaza in front of the building. Only one of these places is adorned. Frederick the Great in bronze stands there in lonely majesty. The statue is the gift of Emperor William of Germany. These statues must come as gifts, and it may be many, many years before a dozen great warriors of the world stand up in a line before the War College.

#### A NEWSPAPER YARN.

New York, Sept. 17, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recently there appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, subsequently copied in the New York Evening Post, a statement to the effect that Colonel Coffin, Coast Art. Corps, and myself intended to contest the validity or legality of the President's order regarding rides and walks. Kindly give me enough of your valued space to say that the story is one out of a whole cloth. Such a preposterous idea never entered my head—nor Colonel Coffin's.

Geo. F. E. HARRISON, Colonel, C.A.C.



## FLAG OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What is law? Feb. 28, 1855, Congress passed "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy." It contained the following proviso:

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers," etc.

Dec. 21, 1861, Congress passed "An act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy." Section 4 of the act says: "The President of the United States shall have the authority to select," etc. This was embodied in Section 1434, R.S.: "The President may select any officer not below the grade of commander on the active list of the Navy and assign him to command a squadron, with the rank and title of 'flag officer,' and any officer so assigned shall have the same authority and shall receive the same obedience from commanders of ships in his squadron holding commissions of an older date than his that he would be entitled to receive if his commission were the oldest." Section 1463-1464 allowed these "flag officers" to be taken in time of war by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

July 16, 1862, Congress passed "An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the U.S. Navy." "The active list of line officers shall be divided into nine grades, taking rank according to the date of their commissions in each grade as follows: First, rear admiral; second, commodore; third, captain; fourth, commander," etc. Section 7 says: "That rear admirals may be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be selected during war from those officers upon the active list not below the grade of commander," etc.: "Provided that no officer shall be promoted to that grade except upon recommendation by the President by name he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service." "During times of peace vacancies in this grade shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of commodores subject to the examination aforesaid." This act is embodied in Sections 1365 and 1366, which provide that during war rear admirals shall be selected, not below the grade of commander, and during peace vacancies in the grade of rear admiral shall be filled by regular promotion from the grade of commodore.

It is to be noted that the Act of 1861 was "further to promote the efficiency of the Navy," due to the Act of 1855. At that time the highest grade in the line of the Navy was captain. Who is there able to define the "rank of flag officer"? It is manifest that the Act of 1861 is inconsistent with the Act of 1862, hence the latter supercedes it and renders it inoperative. As a matter of fact, the hybrid "flag officers" enjoying this anomalous and grotesque title were commissioned rear admirals under the 1862 act and official "flag officers" disappeared forever from our Navy.

During the 80's a more or less illegal attempt, under the 1861 act, was made to turn commodores into acting rear admirals, but with the passing of the then Secretary of the Navy the acting rear admirals passed as well. What little color in law this performance may have possessed, at least it was tried only on commodores. It has remained for these days to see captains given appointments as "acting rear admirals" under a statute that is virtually repealed. If this statute be not repealed these nondescripts must be given the "rank and title of flag officer," hence "acting rear admiral" is illegal. Pray, inform me what is the uniform of a "flag officer"?

All this seems to have passed without protest and up to the present time without comment. What next? The grim humor of it is that nobody ever has dared prescribe a rate of pay for these wonderful products of illegal authority. What a curious thing is law!

NO FLAGMAN.

## CAVALRY STAGNATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No arm of the Service can have a healthy, efficient existence without some flow of promotion, or at least some prospects ahead. The present situation of, say, the first hundred captains of Cavalry is heart-breaking. They have been jumped to majorities by their comrades of the staff, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery and Infantry, and in many cases by young men ten years their juniors in service. The Cavalry believes in an increase in the Infantry arm, because it is our principal arm and is at present overworked on foreign service. This increase is bound to come in the near future and we congratulate our Infantry comrades on their prospects. But such an increase will ordinarily make the intolerable Cavalry situation more intolerable unless something is done to relieve it.

Some of the best officers in the Army are found in this list of gray-headed Cavalry captains, whose usefulness is being seriously impaired by piece-meal legislation which favors particular arms and corps, instead of considering the Army as a whole. Any future legislation which will not consider the long-delayed promotion of the Cavalry will be ill-advised and pernicious. The temporary relief afforded by the Cavalry increase of 1901 is ancient history; seven years of stagnation have more than neutralized its benefits to the Cavalry.

The Cavalry asks no favors. It is a business proposition for the War Department, viz.: We cannot have an efficient Cavalry and keep officers of forty and fifty-odd years of age, and service in three or four campaigns, in subordinate grades. It breeds discontent and inefficiency and reacts on subordinates. It is a serious factor at the present time in considering "What is wrong with the Army?"—this apparent lack of serious consideration by the Commander-in-Chief of the inequalities of promotion throughout the Service.

What is the War Department going to do about it? What is the Cavalry doing about it? It would be well for officers to express themselves freely in regard to this subject, so vitally important to their usefulness as officers, and of such present interest in view of prospective legislation by Congress.

CONSERVATIVE.

## PAY OF POST NON-COM. STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After reading the article in your issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 12, 1908, by "Two Post Non-Coms." I woke up and took a look around and I found that I, a post non-com, in my fifteenth year of continuous service, was drawing from three to nine dollars less per month for my services at this station than five-sevenths of the first sergeants and far less than either of the color sergeants, each of whom are drawing extra or special duty pay. When the new schedule of pay was first published in your paper it appeared that the post N.C.S. were to receive at least as much pay as the regimental N.C.S. and first sergeants, according to length of continuous service, but it has not so worked out in prac-

tice. A little study of the present rate of pay will easily show that most of the non-coms. of the line above the grade of sergeant may, including extra compensation paid for expert rifleman, sharpshooter, marksman, mess sergeant, extra and special duty and the many classifications in the Coast Artillery, receive more pay than the post N.C.S. This is not a complaint that any person is getting more pay than he earns, but it is some of the defects of the present pay which have been noticed by the post N.C.S. and those who have thought of making application for examination for those positions.

A POST N.C.O.

## ARMY DISCONTENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Quoting from your JOURNAL, June 20, 1908, page 1150, under the above caption:

"Secretary Taft: But in England the stay in the tropics is about twelve years," etc., etc.

"The Chairman: With our present facilities there, if you kept them there four or five years you might as well kill them, might you not?"

Now, the Chairman has been led into grievous error. Officers have served here up to and over five years with part of this service during a campaign and with the comfort of barracks and conveniences now possessed not thought of. Ice plants at all posts, comfortable (and in most cases attractive) barracks and quarters, regular supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, transportation facilities good. It might be stated that the Philippine Scouts now really hold all the outposts and in this corps are found officers detailed from regiments that have returned to the United States. Officers detailed in the Constabulary may also be cited as a case in point—they receive more pay, "tis true, but that does not affect their health, though of course it makes for contentment in some of us wherever we may be.

The very liberal policy extant in the Philippines Division of granting leaves of absence to go to China, Japan, Australia and Baguio, the latter the Philippines resort, a day's journey from Manila, where a fire on the hearth is necessary for comfort, leaves little else in the way of relaxation to be wished for, and these serve as a respite from too close confinement to dull, uninteresting and lonely stations. These latter are few in number. Ask any visitor in Manila how he likes his station and he will say, "The best in the Islands"; "I wouldn't change with anyone," etc. Now, I think this indicates "Army contentment in the Philippines," and I concur with "Experience" that the Army wants a longer tour here and less living in trunks," with the burden of expense added to it. You have, Mr. Editor, frequently news notes from many Philippine stations and I have yet to see one that sounds like a "Rumble of Discontent."

PARTLY EXPERIENCED—6TH YEAR.

Fort McKinley, P.I., Aug. 3, 1908.

## TRAINING FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

Contrasting the duties of a midshipman in the old sailing days and at present, a writer in the July United Service Magazine of London says that there is nothing today which quite takes the place of the work and the responsibilities which fell to a budding officer when he was stationed on the main top and a squall struck the ship. Nowadays the British midshipman at sea spends most of his time under instruction at mathematics. "The few drills carried out do not call for the qualities that sails did, and in the opinion of many naval officers of the present day the midshipman is not what he used to be." The remedy for this could be found, he thinks, in a "much greater use of steamboats, torpedo boats and destroyers, used purely to give experience in responsibility and decision to the younger officers."

To-day officers are frequently given command of destroyers who have never been in one or even handled a steamboat, with the inevitable result that there is an accident, perhaps a reprimand, and extreme caution and care take the place of what with proper training would have been dashing, fearless action. "All midshipmen and cadets should be carefully taught how to handle steamboats, and when they can properly handle them and thoroughly understand the action of the helm and screw, they should be allowed full liberty at the risk of an occasional collision which big enough bow fenders will easily render nugatory. From steamboats the midshipman could be promoted to torpedo boats, of which there are always a lot of old ones lying useless in dock basins, but invaluable if used for training purposes."

Admitting that some of this sort of training is given now, the writer says it is too perfunctory. "A class of twenty acting sub-lieutenants exercised on one or perhaps two torpedo boats for a week is not sufficient training; the training should include frequent independent cruises, calling on the captains of the boats for exercise of nerve and decision. Maneuvers should be frequently carried out and night attacks made, and then we should not find, as we so frequently do, any officers obliged to try to run before they can walk."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A despatch from New Bedford says that in an explosion which occurred on board the government tug Nina, which is stationed there with the submarine flotilla, Mark L. Shaine, of St. Louis, was fatally injured. The explosion was caused by the igniting of gasoline. Another sailor was seriously burned in rescuing Shaine.

The work of excavating for the foundation for the new \$450,000 central power plant to be built at the navy yard at Bremerton, Washington, is well under way. The plans for the concrete foundation have been approved and the structural steel will begin to arrive shortly. By the terms of the contract the framework must be in place by Nov. 3. Work will be rushed until the completion of the building in an effort to have the plant ready for operation by next May.

The foremost of the U.S. gunboat Princeton, which is to go into commission shortly at the navy yard at Bremerton, Washington, has been unstepped and the rig is being changed from square to fore and aft rig. A new mast, being shaped by yard workmen, will be shipped shortly.

The United States gunboat Vixen was run into by the tugboat Ogontz in the Delaware River Sept. 12 off the southern section of Camden, N.J., and as a precaution the Vixen, which was damaged badly, was beached on a mud flat. Henry Berger, a gunner's mate, was injured when the two boats crashed and was removed to a Camden hospital. The Vixen was at anchor, having recently returned with the New Jersey naval reserves from a practice trip.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy Sept. 1, 1908: Battleships—South Carolina. 58.1; Michigan, 05.1; Dela-

ware, 40.5; North Dakota, 50.1. Torpedoboot destroyers—No. 17, 49.3; No. 18, 46.7; No. 19, 47.9; No. 20, 20.1; No. 21, 20.1. Submarine torpedo boats—No. 13, 55.7; No. 14, 54.5; No. 15, 54.1; No. 16, 53.8; No. 17, 45.2; No. 18, 47.9; No. 19, 46.8. Colliers—Vestal, 95.2; Prometheus, 77.1. Tugboats—Patapsco, 77; Patuxent, 88.

Secretary Metcalf has commended the bravery of Robert Conklin, master-at-arms, first class, at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., in jumping overboard fully dressed and rescuing from drowning a six-year-old boy, Woodward Phelps, who had fallen overboard from the ferry float at Newport Aug. 29, 1908.

The New Hampshire has been ordered to be at Fort Lee, N.J., on Sept. 26, to take part in celebration there.

The second of Brazil's new torpedo boat destroyers, of which she has ordered ten built at Glasgow, was launched on Sept. 16. The boat's dimensions are: Length, 210 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; fitted with two sets of triple expansion four cylinder engines, balanced on the Yarrow, Schlick and Tweedy system, and two double ended Yarrow boilers, each boiler being of about 4,000 horsepower.

A British Admiralty return gives the naval expenditure of seven nations for the last three years. The total expenditure is as follows:

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Great Britain.....	£31,472,087	£31,419,500	£32,319,500
France .....	13,003,238	12,486,793	12,797,308
Russia .....	12,490,444	8,850,240	9,833,915
Germany .....	12,005,871	13,623,824	16,596,561
Italy .....	5,322,154	5,661,922	6,266,193
United States.....	21,358,199	21,260,932	25,833,217
Japan .....	3,952,311	8,248,222	8,094,884

The amounts voted for new construction and armaments were as follows:

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Great Britain.....	£10,859,500	£9,227,000	£8,660,202
France .....	5,702,267	5,132,494	5,315,790
Russia .....	4,576,583	2,846,268	2,703,721
Germany .....	5,342,466	6,285,225	8,366,438
Italy .....	1,362,207	1,398,111	1,866,358
United States.....	8,600,774	6,783,705	7,798,815
Japan .....	752,595	3,233,298	2,967,918

Comdr. William B. Caperton, of the U.S.S. Maine, and Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder and Lieut. Harold E. Cook of the Alabama, accompanied by Caspar S. Crowninshield, the American Consul at Naples, Italy, visited the Duke of Aosta, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, on Sept. 17. The Prefect of Naples, Signor Gasparini, and Admiral Annovazzi, commander of the naval station, also were present to receive the Americans. The Duke received his visitors most cordially, and complimented them on their voyage which, he said, had been followed with the keenest interest in naval circles in Italy. He inquired also regarding the difficulties encountered by the warships thus far on their cruise and the means adopted to surmount them, and he expressed his admiration for the organization of the different branches of the Service and the training of the men. Admiral Annovazzi assured the officers that the Italian naval officers at Naples regarded their American visitors as brothers. The Admiral called attention to the fact that this was the first time two American battleships had ever been seen at Naples at the same time, and he expressed the hope that their visits would become more frequent. Commander Caperton, Captain Veeder and eight other officers of the fleet, together with Mr. Crowninshield, were entertained at dinner in the Royal Palace at Capodimonte by the Duke of Aosta in the evening. The palace was magnificently illuminated, while the dining hall was transformed into a bower of flowers, the American colors predominating. On parting with the guests both the Duke and Duchess expressed regret that they would be unable to see more of the American officers and ships, since they were leaving for Turin Sept. 18.

The battleships Maine and Alabama arrived at Naples, Sept. 16, and were given an enthusiastic welcome. Thousands gathered at the water front, and later, when officers and men went ashore, the inhabitants of Naples received them with great hospitality. The commanding officers of the two battleships expressed themselves as well satisfied with the record their ships have made and with the fitness of the men. A portion of the time was employed in gun drills, and experiments which were made showed a considerable development in naval gunnery, the men proving themselves adept in firing under conditions which they might be called upon to meet in war. Both the black and smokeless powders were unimpaired, it is reported.

The U.S. submarine Octopus, during maneuvers in Buzzards Bay on Sept. 11, under command of Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, dropped to a depth of 107 feet with crew on board, which so far as is known is a record submersion. Lieutenant Courtney says that although the vessel was below at a great depth for an hour and a half the air in the boat did not become fouled, and none of the stored compressed air was drawn upon. There was no indication that structurally the boat could not withstand the great pressure upon her, and, in fact, the free operation of the boat at 107 feet was not at all affected. The smaller submarines, the Cuttlefish, the Plunger, the Viper, and the Tarantula, were operated at a depth of fifty feet during the maneuvers.

There were shipped from the Washington gun factory to the Boston Navy Yard for the New York this week ten five-inch .50 caliber breech-loading rifles, Mark VI. To the Norfolk Yard Sept. 10, for the North Carolina, there was shipped one 21-inch by five meters, Mark I. submerged torpedo tube, port side, and also a smaller tube from the same factory to Norfolk Sept. 15 for the Montana, one starboard and one port side. There was also shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to the Cramps' yard, Philadelphia, for the South Carolina, one 12-inch .45 caliber breech-loading rifle, Mark V.

## THE NAVY.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those noted of the same vessels in the complete table given on page 80.

Kansas—Arrived Sept. 15 at Albany, Western Australia. New Hampshire—Arrived Sept. 15 at Newport, R.I. Prairie—Arrived Sept. 16 at Newport, R.I. Buffalo—Sailed Sept. 15 from San Francisco for Panama. Alabama and Maine—Arrived Sept. 16 at Naples, Italy. Glacier and Panther—Sailed Sept. 17 from Albany for Manila. Yankton and Relief arrived at Manila, P.I., Sept. 18.

## NAVY DEATHS.

Albert Austin, oiler, died Aug. 29, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va. John G. Foster, chief gunner, retired, died July 31, 1908, at the St. Helena Sanitarium, Cal. Alfred Theodore Jacobson, chief carpenter's mate, died



Sept. 2, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.  
Joseph Hubert Kauffman, ordinary seaman, died Aug. 30, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Greenleaf A. Merriam, captain, U.S.N., died Sept. 2, 1908, while attached to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Eliam Earl Fiddett, coal passer, died Aug. 4, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Concord, N.H.  
Frank Frederick Salonen, coxswain, died Sept. 2, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 11.—Rear Adm. C. H. Arnold detached duty as president naval examining and retiring boards, Washington, D.C., to duty as commander Third Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Dolphin.  
Comdr. H. Phelps when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted leave of three months.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Walker to supply as executive officer, and additional duty naval station, Guam, L.I.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Bisset detached duty Naval Station, Guam, L.I., etc., to home and wait orders.  
Midshipman C. T. Osburn and J. W. Lewis detached duty Hartford, to home and leave one month.  
Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Schlabach detached duty Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Oct. 1, 1908; to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
SEPT. 12.—Capt. G. S. Willis detached duty as inspector of boilers, works Mosher Boiler Company, Ossining, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., duty head department steam engineering of that yard.  
Capt. W. M. Parks detached duty as inspector of machinery, works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc., Sept. 21, 1908; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty head department steam engineering of that yard.  
Comdr. R. T. Hall detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as inspector of machinery, works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.  
Lieut. J. C. Fremont, jr., to duty Navy Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.  
Ensign D. L. Howard, additional temporary duty Olympia.  
Asst. Surg. E. H. Old to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15, 1908.  
Asst. Surg. H. L. Dollard, detached duty Rhode Island; to Albatross.  
Acting Asst. Surg. G. H. Hart detached duty Albatross; to home and wait orders.  
SEPT. 14.—Capt. F. F. Fletcher detached duty as member of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Sept. 24, 1908; to command Vermont, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Cavite, P.I., on or about Oct. 6, 1908.  
Midshipman E. E. Wilson, unexpired portion of leave revoked; to Colorado.  
Surg. E. H. Marsteller transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Sept. 15, 1908, in accordance with a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation act approved May 13, 1908, after completion of thirty years' service. Detached duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., etc., Sept. 15, 1908; to home.  
Chap. W. T. Helms to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Chief Bttn. P. Hennig, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 10, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes.  
Second Lieut. C. H. Wells appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C., from Sept. 9, 1908.  
SEPT. 15.—Lieut. S. B. Thomas detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1908, temporary duty department of steam engineering of that yard.  
Midshipman V. V. Woodward detached duty Hartford; to Barney.  
Med. Dir. H. Wells detached duty Naval recruiting station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and additional duty in command U.S. Naval Hospital at that yard.  
Surg. E. S. Bogert detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.  
Chap. L. P. Reynolds detached duty Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Cavite, P.I., on or about Oct. 5, 1908.  
Chief Bttn. P. Hennig, retired, when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home.  
SEPT. 16.—Capt. W. P. Potter detached duty in command Vermont; to duty in command Second Division, First Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.  
Comdr. J. J. Knapp detached duty as inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Light-house District, St. Louis, Mo., etc., Sept. 30, 1908; to command Wyoming when commissioned.  
Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Miller to duty in connection with the Fifteenth Light-house District, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21, 1908; and duty as inspector in charge of said district, on Sept. 30, 1908.  
Passed Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Third Light-house District, Tompkinsville, N. Y., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.  
Passed Asst. Surg. H. A. May detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty with light-house vessels en route to the Pacific Coast.  
Asst. Surg. E. C. Reed, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
Carp. J. T. Wina, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 14, 1908, in conformity with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes.  
War. Mach. J. J. Duffy detached duty Texas; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.  
War. Mach. J. B. Martin detached duty Celtic; to Texas.  
J. L. Langa appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Albany.  
SEPT. 17.—Lieut. L. S. Shapley from the Mississippi to Naval Academy.  
Lieut. R. C. Davis to navy yard, Mare Island, department steam engineering, that yard.  
Midshipman A. D. Denny to the North Carolina, Oct. 2.  
Midshipman W. A. Lee, jr., to the Idaho, Oct. 2.  
Midshipman A. T. Bidwell from the Mississippi to the Montgomery.  
Midshipman G. W. Struble from the Idaho to the Montgomery.  
Midshipman P. L. Holland from the North Carolina to the Montgomery.  
Midshipman E. R. Norton from New Hampshire to the Montgomery.  
Midshipman L. C. Stark to the Montana, Oct. 2.  
Midshipman W. F. Amenden, to the New Hampshire, Oct. 2.  
Midshipman W. Le R. Heiberg to the Mississippi, Oct. 2.  
Midshipman C. A. Harris from the Montana to the Montgomery.  
Midshipman C. A. Schipfer from the Scorpion to the Paducah.  
Surg. J. A. Murphy to temporary duty on the Franklin.  
Surg. A. M. D. McCormick from the Naval Academy to the Navy recruiting station, Baltimore.  
F.A. Surg. L. W. Bishop to duty at naval hospital, New York.  
Asst. Surg. T. G. Foster from naval training station, Newport, to duty at naval hospital, Newport.  
Asst. Surg. E. G. Mackenzie and C. F. Sterne from duty at naval hospital, New York, to attendance on course in instruction, naval medical school, Washington.  
Asst. Surg. J. R. Phelps from Boston hospital to naval medical school, Washington.  
A. Surg. R. B. Henry and A. Surg. H. A. Glitner appointed assistant surgeons in the U.S. Navy from Sept. 10, 1908.  
A.A. Surg. H. B. McMuddo from duty at naval training station, San Francisco, and A.A. Surg. T. C. Whiteside from Newport hospital to attendance for a course of instruction at naval medical school, Washington.  
P.A. Paymr. J. N. Jordan to the Celtic when commissioned.  
Chief Bttn. R. C. Mehrens from the Arkansas to the Texas.  
Chief Bttn. P. J. Kane from the Texas to the Arkansas.  
Chief Bttn. G. E. Plander, retired, from the Hartford to home.

Carp. T. B. Casey from the Chicago to duty as inspector cellulose, manufactured by Marsden Co., Owensboro, Ky.  
Cable from Commander 3d Squadron Pacific Fleet, Chefoo, Sept. 17.  
A.N. Constr. G. A. Bisset from naval station, Cavite, to home.  
Chief Carp. E. J. Harris from the Galveston to the Mohican.  
Chief Carp. L. Haase from the Mohican to the Galveston.

## MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

SEPT. 3.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., to New York, N. Y., for conference re plans and specifications for construction of quartermaster's storehouses.  
Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman, from the U.S. marine barracks and school of application, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 10, to Mare Island, Cal., for duty with detachment of marines sailing for the Philippines on Oct. 5.  
Major C. S. Hill, granted one month's leave from date of acceptance.  
Second Lieut. T. M. Potts, jr., to report to Major C. G. Long, Sept. 8, for examination for promotion.  
SEPT. 4.—Major William G. Powell, commissioned assistant paymaster, with rank of major, from May 13, 1908.  
Capt. Lieut. E. H. Conger, L. Tucker, commissioned first lieutenant from May 14, 1908.  
Second Lieut. L. Tucker, appointed recorder of marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., vice Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, assistant quartermaster, relieved.  
Capt. O. Campbell, appointed member of marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., vice Major H. Leonard, relieved.  
SEPT. 5.—Capt. H. I. Bearss, ordered to Camp Harrington, Va., to pay command and inspect camp.  
SEPT. 8.—Capt. T. M. Clinton from the marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md.  
Second Lieut. E. A. Ostermann from marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15, to Mare Island, Cal., thence to Manila, P.I., via transport sailing Oct. 5, 1908, thence to Peking, China, for duty with the American Legation Guard.  
SEPT. 9.—First Lieut. W. P. Uphur detailed as judge advocate general of court-martial, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, ordered to Sea Girt, N.J., for special temporary duty with Marine Corps rifle team.  
Capt. W. C. Harlowe to report in person to the major general, commandant, Washington, D.C., upon completion of shooting at Sea Girt, N.J.  
Capt. T. Holcomb, jr., to proceed to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and resume duties upon completion of shooting at Sea Girt, N.J.  
Capt. E. A. Greene, upon completion of shooting at Sea Girt, N.J., to duty at the marine barracks, same station.  
SEPT. 10.—Capt. W. E. Nos, A.Q.M., to depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa., temporary duty; detached headquarters U.S.M.C., Sept. 25, 1908, to duty post quartermaster, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
First Lieut. E. B. Cole detached marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 15, 1908, to Mare Island, Cal., report Oct. 3, duty detachment marines sailing for Manila, P.I., Oct. 5.  
Capt. C. R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Manila, P.I., on transport sailing Oct. 5, 1908.  
Capt. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., temporary duty headquarters U.S.M.C., completed; return New Orleans, La., via Fort Royal, S.C., making inspection of buildings at that station.  
SEPT. 12.—Capt. E. E. West, 2d Lieut. P. A. Capron and 1st Lieut. T. Walker, jr., detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to Manila, P.I., on transport sailing Sept. 15, 1908.  
Second Lieut. C. H. Wells report in person Major General Commandant, Sept. 17, 1908.  
Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Washington, D.C., report Major General Commandant.  
First Lieut. H. H. Kipp granted extension leave to include Sept. 30, 1908.  
SEPT. 14.—Capt. T. Holcomb, jr., granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.  
First Lieut. T. H. Brown granted leave for one month from Sept. 15, 1908.  
Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A. and I, inspection duty marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
First Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, retired, to Washington, D.C., temporary duty consultation Quartermaster, U.S.M.C.  
SEPT. 16.—Capt. D. C. McDougal temporary duty headquarters U.S.M.C., completed; return resume duties on U.S.S. Colorado, reporting on Oct. 15, 1908.  
Capt. C. Campbell granted 30 days' leave from date of acceptance.

## REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 10.—Capt. D. P. Foley and H. M. Broadbent and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar constituted a board to witness the underway trial of the Snomish.  
Constr. W. C. Besselièvre, jr., ordered to proceed to New York city on official business.  
First Lieut. John Mel ordered to the Forward.  
Second Lieut. W. A. O'Malley detached from the Forward and ordered to the Seneca.  
Cadet-Engr. K. W. Kraft appointed a cadet-engineer.  
SEPT. 11.—Capt. J. L. Sill, assigned to duty as assistant inspector of life-saving stations.  
Capt. G. L. Carden's period of duty in connection with the Department of Commerce and Labor extended for 30 days.  
SEPT. 12.—Engr. in Chief C. A. McAllister, ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.  
SEPT. 14.—First Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton, granted 30 days' leave and given preparatory orders to the Algonquin.  
SEPT. 16.—Capt. J. H. Brown, ordered to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.  
The Department of Justice was advised on Sept. 15 of the capture of between thirty and forty seal-poaching Japanese and two schooners, the Sakaki Maru and the Pinal Maru, within the three-mile limit off St. Paul Island. The revenue cutter Bear made the capture after a chase. The men were taken to Unalaska and later will be removed to Valdez for trial. On one of the schooners were found several hundred skins, and on the smaller boats skins and fresh blood, giving positive evidence of poaching.  
Engr.-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, of the Revenue Cutter Service, reported on Sept. 16 to Captain Ross, commandant, the result of the underway trial of the life saving tug Snomish, which was held off Delaware Breakwater Sept. 15. The Snomish is the only vessel of her kind in American waters and believed to be the only one in the world, and is destined for duty in Neah Bay, near Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Snomish in her acceptance trial developed a maximum speed of fourteen and one-half knots and an average speed for four hours of 13.65 knots. Her main engine developed 1,800 horse power. This showing is considered remarkable by Mr. McAllister, as the Snomish went through her trial during very heavy weather. At times the waves went completely over her funnels, and other shipping was compelled to remain inside.  
The new Revenue Service tug Davey was given an enthusiastic welcome on her arrival at New Orleans, where she will be on duty for some time. She is a general turn-out of the citizens, being manned by prominent persons and other features. The Davey was built at Wilmington for boarding service at New Orleans, and made the trip from Arundel Cove, where she was fitted out, under the command of 1st Lieut. L. T. Cutler, formerly executive officer of the cutter Apache.  
The result of the recent examinations for appointment as

cadet engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service is made public. The following young men were successful and will be sent to the school of instruction at Arundel Cove for instruction in their duties, having passed the examination in the order named: John J. Thomas, of Waltham, Mass., and graduate of the Massachusetts School of Technology; Charles A. Eaton, of Waltham, Mass., also from the School of Technology; Howard J. Kerr, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Charles J. Odindhal, of Baltimore, from Cornell; William H. Doron, Cold Spring, N.Y., also from Cornell; S. W. Pinner, New York city, Cornell; Charles H. Johnson, Paul, Minn., Notre Dame University; Clinton P. Kendall, Elizabeth, N.J.; Kent W. Kraft, Brooklyn, a naval machinist, and Ambrose E. Lukins, of Brooklyn. This examination was held Aug. 24 to 29, and the examination of the papers of the candidates was not finished until this week.

The training ship Itasca, with the classes of cadets aboard from the school of instruction at Arundel Cove, Md., arrived at St. Thomas, D.W.I., Sept. 11. She sailed for San Juan, P.R., where she is scheduled to arrive Sept. 16. The Itasca is to reach Hampton Roads on her way to Arundel Cove Sept. 22. At last reports all aboard the ship were well and were enjoying themselves.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.  
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.  
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCTIC—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Alaska cruise.  
CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.  
CHASE—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
COLFAX—Stator ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—2d Lieut. C. E. Howell. New Orleans, La.  
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.  
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. On practice cruise.  
McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. On Alaska cruise.  
MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MOORE—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newport News, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.  
PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.  
RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.  
TETHYS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.  
WINNIMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WINDOM—2d Lieut. E. S. Addison. At Galveston, Texas.  
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

## FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Sept. 15, 1908.  
Miss Dorothy Williams is the guest of friends at Narragansett. The hop Friday evening was most enjoyable, though somewhat smaller than usual. Among the guests were: Miss Clark, of Greenlee; the Misses Newton, Binford, Maclean, Reynolds, and Winchester; Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenants Campbell, Davis and Glassburn, and the Messrs. Scott, Campbell and Pyle.  
Capt. J. L. Knowlton, Q.M., returned Friday evening from Jeffersonville, Ind., where he has been on temporary duty. Mr. William Campbell, of Johnson City, Tenn., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell, left on Monday for Lakeville, Conn., to resume his studies at Hotchkiss.  
The enlisted men of the post gave a dance in the post exchange Wednesday evening.  
Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained at dinner Friday evening before the hop. Those at table were Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Aileen Maclean, Mr. William Campbell, Mr. Pyle and Lieutenant Davis. Captain Waldron and Lieutenant Stockton, with the 45th Co., returned Tuesday morning from Fort Mott. Mr. Colburn, of Philadelphia, was the guest on Thursday of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. Sunday evening Miss Anne Winchester, Mr. James Winchester, Miss Maclean, and Mr. William Campbell were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell.  
Lieut. R. P. Glassburn returned Saturday from Philadelphia with his new automobile. On Saturday Mrs. John B. Williams, Miss Francis Williams and her guest, Miss Marie Cook, left for Washington, D.C. Miss Francis will begin her studies in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Georgetown on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Maclean and Mr. William Campbell were the guests at luncheon of Lieutenant Davis at Fort Mott. Mrs. Hewitt left Saturday for a two weeks' stay at Atlantic City.  
Thursday afternoon Mrs. Campbell entertained at cards and tea for Miss Maclean. The guests included the Misses Clark, of Miss Binford, Miss Newton, Miss Maclean and Mrs. Griswold. Mr. E. S. Ellis, who has just returned from his summer in Europe, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Hillman.  
The 112th Co., Captain Hillman in command, left on Monday for target practice at Fort Mott.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Sept. 14, 1908.  
Mrs. Foster, a sister of Mrs. Hentig, who has been visiting here a few weeks, left last Wednesday for Indian Territory, to be a guest of her son. Mrs. Bennett and three sons, wife and family of Capt. John B. Bennett, 16th Inf., who is now on duty in the Philippines, arrived here last Monday to be guests of Mrs. W. C. Bennett. Mrs. Bennett is on her way East, where she will leave her boys in school and return to the Philippines the early part of January.  
Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, of Omaha, entertained at dinner at the Field Club for Mrs. J. B. Bennett. Others present were: Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, of Fort Crook; Miss Enid Valentine, Miss Galbraith, Mr. Sidney Smith and Captain Hines, of Omaha, and Captain Ridenour, Lieutenants Short and Nulsen, of Fort Crook. Mrs. W. C. Bennett gave a dinner in honor of her guest, Mrs. J. B. Bennett, on Saturday night; covers were laid for ten.  
Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Michaelis are rejoicing over the arrival of a little son, born on Monday. Mrs. White, Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Mrs. J. B. Bennett were included among the guests at a dinner given at the Hotel Loyal, in Omaha, on Sunday night.  
Mrs. Cornelius Gardner gave a tea in honor of Mrs. J. B. Bennett on Tuesday afternoon. It was a charming and informal affair, and was attended by Mrs. White, Mrs. Shean, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Hannan, Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. V. C. Bennett, Mrs. S. Bennett, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Hentig, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Haas, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. McMillan. Mrs. S. Bennett poured the tea. Lieut. G. H. White returned to-day from Camp Perry, where he has been on duty for some weeks.  
Mrs. Crimmins was hostess at a very charming dinner, given on her lawn, last Thursday night. Her guests were: Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Captain Ridenour, Lieutenant Short, Miss Galbraith, Lieutenant Nulsen, Miss Valentine, Lieutenant Neal, of the Navy, Mrs. White and Captain Hines. Mrs. Dalton was a dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Shean on Sunday night.



## SEA GIRL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

The Dryden trophy match, the most important shooting event of the tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 4 to 12, was splendidly won on Sept. 11 by the team from the U.S. Marine Corps with a lead of ten points over the Ohio National Guard team, which was second, and a lead of forty-three points over the Army Infantry team, which was third. It was an exceptionally well contested match, and the winning team is deserving of the highest commendation for its excellent work. The match was open to teams of eight men, firing ten shots per man at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. The prizes were as follows: To the team making the highest aggregate score, the "Dryden Trophy," to be held during the year by the head of the corps, organization or State whose team may win it; to be returned to the New Jersey State Rifle Association at the expiration thereof, and \$150. To the team making the second highest score, \$100. To the team making the third highest score, \$50.

The match was won in 1903 by the U.S. Army Infantry team; in 1904 by New Jersey; in 1905 by Ohio; in 1906 by New Jersey; in 1907 by U.S. Cavalry team, and in 1908 by the U.S.M.C.

At the finish of the shooting at 200 yards, the Ohio team was in the lead with a total of 346, and the Marine Corps was six points behind the Ohio riflemen at the completion of the 600-yards stage. At 1,000 yards, however, the marines displayed their superiority at long range. At the conclusion of the 600-yard stage Ohio still led by three points. On the 1,000-yard targets the marines shot very strongly and made sixteen points more than Ohio. New Jersey dropped from second to seventh at 600 yards, when three men, Colonel Tewes, Sergeant Muller and Private Minervini had the misfortune to make thirteen points on the wrong target. New York pulled from sixth to fourth place on the mid-range, but her lack of any considerable practice for nearly a year showed in the long range, when New Jersey, the cavalry and Maryland passed her.

Lieutenant Colonel Winder, of Ohio, scored high man in the match, with 141 points, beating Captain McDougal, of the marines, by one point. Captain McDougal and Lieutenant Shaw, of the infantry, put up a possible 50 points at 1,000 yards, and Captain South, of Ohio, at 600 yards.

The scores of the three prize-winning teams in detail, with the aggregate scores of the other teams, follow:

U.S. Marine Corps.	200 yds.	600 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
Capt. McDougal	44	46	50	140
Sergt. Hingst	43	48	48	139
Sergt. Burdette	43	46	49	138
Capt. Green	42	47	46	135
Sergt. De Loach	47	49	49	145
Corp. Snow	40	46	42	128
Sergt. Lund	43	45	44	132
Capt. Holcomb	43	47	44	134
Totals	343	374	372	1,089

Ohio.	200 yds.	600 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
Lieut. Col. Winder	44	48	49	141
Capt. Richard	45	42	39	126
Capt. Simon	44	46	48	138
Capt. Benedict	45	47	45	137
Sergt. Orr	44	46	44	134
Capt. South	41	50	42	133
Lieut. Simon	44	49	47	140
Sergt. Emerson	40	48	42	130
Totals	347	376	356	1,079

U.S. Infantry.	200 yds.	600 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
Capt. Wolf	41	47	46	134
Lieut. Wallace	42	42	43	127
Lieut. Shaw	43	49	50	142
Sergt. Briest	44	47	46	137
Lieut. Farnham	43	47	44	134
Lieut. Mauborgne	45	48	45	138
Lieut. Harris	42	44	44	130
Sergt. Landers	44	47	38	129
Totals	344	366	352	1,062

Totals .....	344	366	352	1,062
New Jersey .....	346	347	365	1,058
U.S. Cavalry .....	340	361	351	1,052
Maryland .....	327	366	355	1,048
New York .....	338	367	329	1,034
District of Columbia .....	325	355	310	990

Capt. Henry Simon, of Ohio, won the Sea Girt Championship Match on Sept. 12, with a score of 192 points out of a possible 200. The match was shot at 200, 600, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots on each range, and the prize was a championship medal, presented by Governor Fort. Twenty-five dollars also went to the winner, and there were nine other cash prizes aggregating in all \$100. The twenty leading scores were as follows:

	200 yds.	600 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
Capt. Simon, Ohio	45	49	50	48	194
Major Benedict, Ohio	47	48	49	47	191
Major Price, N.J.	46	46	50	46	188
Sergt. Burdette, U.S.M.C.	44	46	48	46	184
Capt. Wells, N.Y.	46	48	47	46	187
Sergt. Emerson, Ohio	45	48	43	48	184
Lieut. Col. Tewes, N.J.	43	46	47	47	183
Capt. Casey, Del.	44	49	43	47	183
Sergt. De Loach, U.S.M.C.	44	46	46	47	183
Lieut. Baker, N.J.	43	48	48	44	183
Corp. Markey, U.S.M.C.	42	45	48	45	180
Private Robinson, U.S.M.C.	39	47	49	47	182
Private Knust, N.Y.	45	43	48	46	182
J. W. Hessian, Del.	44	45	46	46	181
G. W. Chesley, Conn.	45	44	47	45	181
Lieut. Shaw, N.J. Inf.	40	47	50	44	181
W. E. Reynolds, U.S.	40	40	45	45	170
Sergt. Wright, Md.	42	45	47	47	181
Private Eyer, U.S.M.C.	43	46	47	44	180
Capt. Wise, Mass.	42	48	48	42	180

Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th U.S. Infantry, was the winner in the Martin Trophy match, with a score of 46 out of a possible 50 points, the prize being a repeating rifle. The match was open to those who have never before won a first prize in any individual match at a National or State rifle association meeting prior to this year. It was shot on the 200 and 800-yard range, five shots at each distance.

The all-comers' military revolver match for a new officer's model Colt's revolver, fifteen shots at fifty yards, was won by Capt. Ferree, of the District of Columbia; score, 144.

In the all-comers' rapid-fire military match, fifteen shots were fired from a revolver, with fifteen seconds allowed for each string of five shots. The prize was \$15, and was won by Sergt. Orr, of Ohio; score, 144.

The army revolver match, for a prize of \$25, at fifty yards, each three strings of five shots each, was won by Lieut. R. H. Sayre, of New York, with a score of 145.

The disappearing revolver match, twenty-five yards, three strings of five shots at a silhouette target of a man, was won by Lieut. R. H. Sayre, of New York, with a score of 72. The Bobber match, which was one of fifteen shots in three strings at disappearing targets at unknown angles, was won by Thomas Anderson, 7th N.Y., with a score of 67.

The Wingate all-comers' short range match, seven shots, at 200 yards, the trophy being valued at \$300, was won by G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, with a score of 102 points. Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr., 1st Brigade Staff, N.Y., presented the prize valued at \$100, for the Rogers all-comers' mid-range match. It was at 600 yards, three strings, the highest aggregate to count for the winner. The victor was Major W. B. Martin, of New Jersey, with a score of 105.

G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, was the winner of the Roo long-range match for the cup presented by Major Gen. Charles F. Roo, of New York, for annual competition. The winner's total score was 104.

The rapid-fire match at 200 yards, two strings of five shots each, and the best three scores under such conditions to count, was won by H. E. Williams, of New Jersey, who made a total of 131.

Other individual matches resulted as follows: Members, won by J. W. Hessian, Delaware, 70; individual rapid-fire, won by Sergeant Farr, New Jersey, 615; all-comers' military, won by Lieutenant Simon, 49; Hayes match, won by Major Clifton,

50 and 7 over; Meany match, won by J. W. Hessian, Delaware, 50; New Jersey State Rifle Association, won by G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, 50; Reading match, Sergeant Dittmar, U.S.M.C., and Private Snow, U.S.M.C., tied at 50 points each.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1908.

The football squads, under Lieutenants Tipton and Beachem, have been at work for a week, utilizing every spare moment. The weather has been good, and the preliminary practice has been watched with much interest.

There has been a revival of social interest also; the meetings of the Card Club have been resumed, the meeting this week having been held at Mrs. Robinson's. Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Scott have been guests of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Scott during the week. The Scott family, excepting the Colonel, are now making a visit at Princeton, N.J. Mrs. Symonds and little daughter, Marjorie Louise, started yesterday for Captain Symonds's new station in Alaska. Mrs. and Miss Carleton are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford. Mrs. Frederick W. Sibley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Christian. Major Eugene O. Fehst, Sig. Corps, Capt. Fred L. Perry, C.A.C., W. H. Jewett, U.S.N., and Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, U.S.A., have been among recent guests registered at the hotel.

Mr. Clayton S. Cooper addressed the congregation at the service in Memorial Hall last Sunday morning on the work of the Intercollegiate Bible Study Movement. The first cadet hop since Aug. 29 was held last Saturday evening. Among the guests were the Misses Carleton, Allen, Sears, Pontius, Humphreys, Smith, Williams and the Misses Rich. These were guests from a distance visiting at the post.

The football season is fast approaching, and although it has already appeared the following schedule is repeated: Oct. 3, Tufts; 10, Trinity; 17, Yale; 24, Colgate; 31, Princeton; Nov. 7, Springfield Training School; 14, Washington and Jefferson; 21, Villavood, all at West Point; Nov. 28, Navy at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor Holden delivered a lecture on "The Library" to the members of the fourth class on Saturday evening in that building.

The new list of the Battalion Organization has just been published. The changes went into effect on Sept. 1. The present list of the corps shows a total number of 415 members, divided as follows: 1st Class, 105 members; 2d Class, 85 members; 3d Class, 103 members; 4th Class, 122 members.

Battalion organization, Sept. 8, 1908: Adjutant, Patton; quartermaster, Greble; sergeant major, Beard; quartermaster sergeant, Griswold.

Co. A: Captain, Baehr; lieutenants, Marks, Eichelberger, Gage; first sergeant, Uhl; company quartermaster sergeant, Polk; sergeants, Wallace, Waterman, Torrey, Sellick, Dawley; corporals, Bowley, Lawrence, McHaffey, Larned, Kilner.

Co. B: Captain, Harrington; lieutenants, W. H. Simpson; Rumbough, Briscoe; first sergeant, Strong; company quartermaster sergeant, Sohler; sergeants, Kallach, Hobbs, McNeal, Ray; corporals, Surles, Finch, G. H. Franke, Ladd, A. R. Kimball.

Co. C: Captain, Philoon; lieutenants, Godfrey, Milling, Ahern; first sergeant, Garlington; company quartermaster sergeant, Aleshire; sergeants, Shurtluff, Holmer, Robb, C. H. Brown; corporals, Nance, Christian, Kutz, Beatty, Rader.

Co. D: Captain, Stearns; lieutenants, R. D. Johnson, Brice, Purdon; first sergeant, K. B. Harmon; company quartermaster sergeant, Marshburn; sergeants, Leonard, Taulbee, Muir, Calvo; corporals, J. T. McLane, R. N. Weaver, Clay, Hatch, Schmel-fenig.

Co. E: Captain, R. D. Smith; lieutenants, Donaldson, McGee, Fuller; first sergeant, Haverkamp; company quartermaster sergeant, Hines; sergeants, B. O. Dunn, Pillans, W. K. Dunn, Landis, I. Jones; corporals, F. H. Hicks, Kleffer, B. Simpson, Fleming, C. L. Byrne.

Co. F: Captain, Delano; lieutenants, Sage, Acher, Everts; first sergeant, Fuller; company quartermaster sergeant, L. Moore; sergeants, E. B. Gray, Wilson, Connolly, Fowler; corporals, Lockwood, G. R. Hicks, Wier, Dargue, Baade.

The captains in order of relative rank are: Baehr, Philoon, Delano, Smith, Stearns, Harrington.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 11, 1908.

Many of the yard people spent the past week-end at the various summer resorts in this vicinity, as Monday was Labor Day. Among those who left on Saturday were Med. Dir. and Mrs. Renuis C. Persons and the Misses Susie and Pauline Persons, who went down to Del Monte, where they remained until Tuesday. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans had as their guests over the week-end Miss Harriett Morgan, of Oakland, and Percy Thompson, the latter being up from Los Angeles. On Saturday evening Mrs. Evans entertained a party of young people as a farewell to Asst. Surg. Harry W. B. Turner, who left on Monday for the Washington Naval Medical School. Music furnished the principal diversion of the evening. Among those present were: Miss Morgan, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. Ferrier, Miss Marie Gatewood, Dr. Turner, Mr. Thompson, Lieuts. Caldwell Turner and Calhoun Anacum, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant Howe, Ensigns Charles E. Brillhart and Daniel T. Shent. Mrs. W. H. Parks, of Marysville, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, for a week or more, left on Saturday for San Francisco. Paymr. and Mrs. Philip J. Willett have taken a cottage in Napa, where they will make their home during the remainder of the former's tour of duty at Mare Island. Paymaster Willett goes back and forth to the navy yard over the interurban electric line each day.

Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd was a luncheon hostess on Thursday last, entertaining in honor of Mrs. McKoy and Mrs. Ferrier, of Los Angeles—who are here on a visit to Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson—and Mrs. Buchanan Henry, the latter having spent the summer here. The table carried an attractive decoration of cut flowers and covers were laid for ten.

Little Sydney Morgan Henry, Jr., the two weeks' old son of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry, was christened at St. Peter's Chapel on the evening of Thursday last, the Rev. A. A. McAllister officiating. The baby's paternal grandfather, James Buchanan Henry, and Asst. Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride were the godfathers, Med. Dir. R. C. Persons acting as proxy for the latter, who was not present. Miss Susie Persons was the godmother. Mrs. Henry was the youngest of the three Persons sisters before her marriage of a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Henry left on Monday for Fort Snelling, after having spent the summer here. They will be the guests there of another son, Lieut. J. B. Henry, Jr., U.S.A., before going on to their home in New York.

Med. Insp. Frank Anderson expects daily to receive orders detaching him from this yard, when he will join Mrs. Anderson and their two daughters at Lake George, the entire family later proceeding to Washington, D.C., where they expect to make their home. It is not known who Dr. Anderson's successor will be. Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood and his sister, Miss Marie Gatewood, returned Monday from San Francisco, where they had been spending a couple of days. Mrs. Perkins, wife of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., retired, and her two sons spent Monday at Mare Island. Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans will leave on Thursday next for Washington on temporary duty. Mrs. Evans and their three small daughters will remain here during his two months' absence. Mrs. Marion P. Maus has returned to the Presidio of Monterey after a few days' stay at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco, where Colonel Maus is making his headquarters. The latter accompanied her, remaining at the Army post for a few days. Rear Admiral Richardson Clover is spending a few days at the St. Francis, from their country home in Napa, where Mrs. Clover and their daughters are now staying. Col. W. A. Simpson and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, are at present at Del Monte, where they will remain for a few days. Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Miller, who has been visiting at the McCalla home at Santa Barbara during the summer, have left for Philadelphia. Mrs.

McCalla plans to be absent several months and will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., at the Naval Academy, before her return. Mrs. MacArthur was one of the four McCalla daughters.

On Monday last about thirty of the officers and ladies of the yard enjoyed a trip to Mount Tamalpais, going to Sausalito on one of the yard tugs and from there taking the "crookedest railroad in the world" for the summit. The return trip was made late in the afternoon. Ensign Sylvester Howard Lawton, Jr., and his bride, have arrived here and have taken apartments at the Hotel Bernard, while the former's vessel, the Goldsborough, is at Mare Island. Mrs. Lawton was Miss Marion E. Potts, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, and their wedding took place at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on Aug. 18.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Clarence A. Carr was hostess at bridge in honor of Mrs. McKoy and Mrs. Ferrier, the prizes, dainty Japanese prints, being won by Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., and Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell. Other guests were: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cutts, Jr., Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Myers, Madam Irwin, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Smith and Miss Mattie Milton.

Mrs. Hayne Ellis has taken apartments in Vallejo, to remain while the Arethusa is at Mare Island. Mrs. Smith is another recent arrival at the navy yard town. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo have taken apartments at the St. Vincent, the latter having come up from her home in Berkeley to remain during the short time that Commander Mayo's ship, the Albany, is at Mare Island. The Albany arrived here yesterday from Honduras, to remain only a few days before sailing for the Puget Sound yard for repairs. A detachment of one hundred marines, under command of Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., were brought up from the Albany from Panama. Over one hundred marines sailed from San Francisco on the transport leaving on Saturday last for duty in the Philippines.

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16, 1908.

Comdr. Charles A. Gove to-day succeeded Comdr. William S. Benson as commandant of midshipmen. Commander Benson has occupied the position for a little over a year and has conducted the affairs of his department with unusual success.

The feeling towards him of the midshipmen, his fellow-officers, the employees of the Academy, and citizens, with whom he came in contact is most friendly. Though maintaining discipline at all times, Commander Benson has so conducted his office as to win the respect and regard of the body of midshipmen. It was at his own request and in order to secure more sea duty that Commander Benson was detached. Another important change is that of Comdr. Harry K. Hines, who has succeeded Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf as the head of the important department of ordnance and gunnery.

Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, who will be head coach of the Naval Academy football team, has reported for duty, but has not yet been assigned to a department. He will begin work with the full squad on Sept. 24.

Mr. Raymond Connell, aged forty-eight years, chief electrician on the U.S.S. Hartford, at the Naval Academy, died very suddenly about eight o'clock, Monday night, at his home, Fourth street, Eastport.

Midshipman Andrew Byrne McNeill, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in June last, but who has been on the sick list here since that time, has received orders to report on the U.S.S. Idaho, now at Philadelphia. Prof. and Mrs. Voinot and family, of the Naval Academy, have returned after spending several months North. Mrs. Pickering, mother of Midshipman Nelson Pickering, U.S.N., who has been visiting near Boston, has returned to her home on Hanover street.

## CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C., Sept. 14, 1908.

The German cruiser S.M.S. Freya, with about three hundred officers, midshipmen, cadets, apprentices and sailors, steamed past Fort Moultrie late Thursday afternoon and anchored off the Battery. Visits of courtesy were exchanged between Captain Maas, commanding the cruiser, and Commodore George L. Dyer, of the Naval Station, Col. George G. Greenough, of the Artillery District, the Mayor of Charleston and various other military, naval and civil dignitaries, on the following day. The Freya will leave here at ten a.m., Wednesday, Oct. 1st, for New Orleans. Since her arrival there has been a round of pleasure for officers and men alike, and their visit to this city will certainly be remembered for the kind hospitality extended on every hand.

Captain Maas, of the Freya, entertained at dinner on board ship last Saturday night. The Americans present were: Commodore Dyer, U.S.N.; Colonel Greenough, U.S.A.; Captain Timberlake, U.S.A.; Captain Bishop, U.S.M.C.; Vice-Consul Schroeder, and His Honor the Mayor of Charleston. The German societies are giving a big picnic to the guests of the city on Tuesday at the Scheutzel Platz. An interesting program has been arranged for the entertainment of the men.

The U.S.S. Texas is expected to arrive here Sept. 17 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. She will be moored at the navy yard and will be the station ship for the yard.

During the absence of Capt. W. W. Lew, U.S.M.C., on thirty days' leave, Capt. Giles Bishop, Jr., U.S.M.C., is temporarily in command of the Marine Barracks here. Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stackhouse are registered at the Hotel Charleston. Pay Insp. J. S. Phillips, U.S.N., is spending a month's leave in the hills of West Virginia. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Allen have returned to their home in the navy yard. Commodore and Mrs. G. L. Dyer returned last week from a month's leave and are now living at the yard.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sept. 15, 1908.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant and a number of staff officers left on the 15th for the test ride at Fort Myer. Among visitors recently at the post have been Mrs. John L. Phillips, from Panama; Mrs. Edgar S. Walker and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt. Miss Mallory is visiting her brother, Major John S. Mallory, and Mr. Chase is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John A. Hull.

Miss Gladys Bowen has left for school in Buffalo. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham is in Sea Girt while Captain Wickham's company is at target practice. Capt. W. H. Jordan is spending two weeks' leave in Richmond, Va.

Major and Mrs. John S. Mallory entertained at dinner recently Col. and Mrs. W. H. C. Bowen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Hull and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. The Misses Byrne gave a tea to meet their guest, Miss Crane, of Washington.

Miss Grosvenor has returned from a vacation spent in Connecticut and opens the school next week. Dental Surg. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor have returned from their wedding tour and are occupying apartments in No. 11, Brick row.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 12, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer and Lieut. S. T. Mackall have returned from Fort Brown. The troops at Fort Sam Houston held a garrison review at the lower post. General Myer was the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff. The officers of Fort Sam Houston who have been in attendance on the target competition at Camp Perry, O., have returned. Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 9th Inf., will spend his leave of two months visiting in New York and Philadelphia. Officers of Department Headquarters gathered at the club for a dual object—to bid farewell to Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, and to greet his successor, Col. John L. Clem. The two officers are old comrades in arms, having served together in several Army posts. Both have served several years at



Fort Sam Houston and are great favorites in town and the post.

Those who went to Leon Springs to attend a moonlight dance had a most delightful time. A platform had been raised to serve as a dancing floor, and canvas stretched over it made an ideal shelter. Illumination was effected by Japanese lanterns. Most delicious refreshments were served. Music was furnished by the Artillery band. Among those present were: Col. Lotus Niles, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Colonel Clark, Misses Coleman, Cresson, Bell, Girard, Young, Harrison, Berry, Burbank, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Harris, Lieutenants Smith, Buckner, Johnson, Chaney, Lewis and Captain Merry, Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Terrell. The officers of the 3d Artillery were the hosts.

Lieut. E. T. Smith returned to Fort Sam Houston from New York, where he has been on leave.

Many here regret the death of General Clous, as he was well known to the older residents of San Antonio. He was stationed at Fort Sam Houston from 1871 to 1881.

Chaplain and Mrs. T. J. Dickson were summoned to Kansas City, Mo., by the death of Mrs. Dickson's father, Charles A. Stewart.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 15, 1908.

The Coast Artillery School opened the first day of September, and the class officers are about settled down to their year of hard work. There is an unusually large class this year and the quarters question has been a serious one to solve. Rapid progress is being made in the conversion of the old "Tulleries" into bachelor quarters, and on the thirteen sets of officers' quarters going up around the post, and also on the new school building. One set of the Tulleries was turned over for occupancy this week and Captain Miller, Captain Ragan, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford have moved in.

Mrs. Henry C. Merriam, mother, and child arrived on Thursday, and Mrs. Arthur H. Bryant with her two children and her sister, Mrs. Holt, reached the post on Friday. Major and Mrs. William C. Davis arrived on the third to pack up, preparatory to moving to their new station, Fort Revere, Mass. Major and Mrs. T. W. Winston returned on Tuesday from their summer outing in Connecticut, and have as their guest for a few days Major Winston's mother and sister. Mrs. Henry Hatch and sons returned on Friday from their summer sojourn.

The 143d and 44th Companies, C.A.C., are down here from Fort Washington for target practice. Mrs. William H. Coffin and Mrs. John L. Roberts accompanied their husbands and are staying at the Chamberlin, while Mrs. George F. Connolly, Mrs. John P. Farrell and Mrs. Philip S. Golderman are at the Sherwood Inn.

Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis entertained Col. and Mrs. Coffin, Captain Gilmore and Lieutenant Marion S. Battle at dinner. Friday evening Lieut. Hunter B. Porter gave a most enjoyable moonlight sailing party. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall von Schilling and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schmeltz, of Hampton, chaperoned the following guests: Misses Lenore Preston, Leila Harrison, Ruth Anderson, Margaret Schmeltz, Rowena Abbott, Marguerite Knox, and Anna Gifford, Lieutenants Porter, Coulter, Rutherford, Cunningham and Gibson, Messrs. Lohmiller and George and Cleve Harrison.

Miss Florence Booker, Miss Victoria Shephard, sister of Lieut. John Shephard, Field Art., and Midshipman Ben Tilly have been visiting Miss Mary McMenamin, of Hampton. Monday evening Miss McMenamin entertained at cards for the guests. Among those invited from the post were Miss Kimberly, Miss Preston, Lieutenant Porter and Mr. George Harrison. Before the dance Saturday evening Miss Gifford gave a dinner, Miss Preston, of New York, being the guest of honor. Those asked to meet Miss Preston were Miss Ridgway, Miss Kimberly, Miss Knox, Lieutenants Cunningham and Weisel and Messrs. George and Cleve Harrison and Mr. Lohmiller.

Major and Mrs. Davis gave a farewell party at the club after the dance. Mrs. George F. E. Harrison returned on Friday from her trip to Canada. Colonel Harrison will be away for a few weeks longer, but is much improved in health. Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, with Master Parker and Sothorn Kuhn, got back from the Yellowstone Park on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Coe have returned from their trip to Europe. Mrs. Marcus Miller, with her daughter, Miss Ruby Miller, has arrived to be with Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, who has been in the hospital suffering from his eyes.

Mrs. Ralph M. Mitchell has returned to Fort Monroe. She and Capt. Mitchell are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Miss Dorothy Mitchell. Lieut. Harold Geiger had his father and mother with him from New York for a few days last week. Miss Stella Dunn, who was the house guest of Miss Knox, has returned to her home. Lieut. Chute Jacobs has gotten back to the post after a few days' leave, spent in New York.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson and the Misses Meta and Ruth Anderson, who have been in the Chamberlin, left on Friday for Baltimore. Miss Lucy Garrard, daughter of Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., came up from Cuba on the last transport to spend a few days at the Chamberlin with her grandmother, Mrs. Lane. Sunday afternoon Lieutenants Rose and Philip Matthews, of Fort Washington gave a sailing party, their guests being Miss Garrard, Miss Leila Harrison and Mr. George Harrison. Major R. P. Davis left on Monday evening for Fort Myer to take the riding test. Major and Mrs. William C. Davis also left on the Washington boat Monday. Major Isaac M. Lewis is at Cobalt, Canada, recuperating from hay fever.

Mrs. R. P. Davis and Mrs. William P. Pence narrowly escaped injury while driving Saturday afternoon—their horse taking fright from a street car and running away until stopped by the guard at the main gate.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14, 1908.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, and children, Margaret and Franklin, left Sunday for Chicago. Miss Nellie Mitchell, of Hiawatha, Kas., is visiting Miss Lottie Fuller. Lieutenant Tarbuton has returned to Fort Riley, after a short visit here. Lieutenant Andrews, recently commissioned in the Infantry, arrived Monday. Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., has returned from a visit in the East. Major D. E. McCarthy has returned to Omaha, Neb., after a visit with friends. Misses Lucile Fuller and Louise Coleman have returned from Topeka, Kas., where they have been the guests of Miss Mildred Connell. Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th Inf., General Staff, of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting his son, Lieut. Hornsby Evans, aide to General Funston, for the past week, left Wednesday for Topeka to join the brigade of troops en route to St. Joseph, Mo. Colonel Evans will act as aide to General Funston, during the military tournament at St. Joseph. Mrs. Funston and three children are expected to arrive from San Francisco, Cal., about Oct. 1. One car load of their household goods arrived Tuesday.

Mr. H. C. Daley, chief packer, U.S. Army, left here Tuesday for the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., where he will spend two months instructing the cadet classes in packing. After completing the course Mr. Daley expects to go to Harvard College to give a series of lectures to some of the classes of that institution.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Hornsby Evans, went to Topeka Wednesday morning to attend the reunion of the 20th Kansas Regiment. General Funston was met at the depot by a committee from the commercial club, who at once took him to the Country Club for luncheon, after which they drove to the fair grounds to witness the races. A reception was held at the state capitol in honor of the General that evening. Thursday afternoon General Funston witnessed a sham battle, and in the evening

attended a smoker at the Copeland Hotel. The officers and men of the 20th Kansas, which was General Funston's regiment, evinced the greatest pleasure in again meeting their former commander, of whom they are justly proud. Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., has gone to Washington, D.C., where he will complete a course of instruction at the Engineer School.

Co. A, Signal Corps, arrived Thursday from Fort Riley. The company left here June 15 for Chickamauga Park, and after attending the maneuvers there, went to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and finally to Fort Riley, Kas.

Major and Mrs. E. A. Millar will leave for Washington, D.C. about Nov. 1, at which time Major Millar will have completed the special course in map reading at this post. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., have returned from Fort Douglas, Utah, where they have spent the summer as the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Willis Uline and Captain Uline. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were accompanied home by their little granddaughter, Miss Lou Uline, who will remain with them for the winter. Colonel Baron De Bode, Russian Military Attaché at Washington, D.C., arrived Thursday from Fort Riley. Colonel De Bode inspected the Military Service School, the barracks and other buildings, and left the following day for Omaha, Neb., to witness some work of the Signal Corps balloon. Capt. Milton F. Davis came Thursday from Fort Sill, Okla., to be the guest for a few days of Capt. E. E. Booth. Miss Lottie Fuller and her guests, Miss Nell Mitchell, will leave Monday for Lawrence, Kas., where they will attend the State University. Both Miss Fuller and Miss Mitchell are members of the Phi Beta Phi Society. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Pinquard have been entertaining Mrs. Pinquard's sister, Mrs. McClure, of Kansas City, Mo., during the week. Mrs. E. R. Gibson will leave shortly for Chicago, Ill., to attend the wedding of her brother, Mr. Raymond Durham, and Miss Eleanor Gregory on Sept. 26 at the summer home of the bride's parents, Ledgemere, at Highland Park.

Lieut. Jorge Landa, of the Mexican army, will be an instructor in the Spanish language at the Army Service Schools during the coming year.

The 3d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry left Sunday morning for Atchison, where they will remain three days, giving fancy drills and taking part in a celebration at that place, before going to St. Joseph.

The enlisted candidates for second lieutenancies received their commissions Friday. Most of them departed to visit relatives until Oct. 3, at which time they will join their regiments. Otis Leavitt, who is attending the William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., came Saturday for a short visit with his parents, Chaplain and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt. The members and their families of the Grand Avenue Church, of Kansas City, Mo., formed an excursion party which visited this post Saturday.

Miss Lucile Hunting and Capt. Jens Bugge were the guests, Sunday, of Miss Calla Cuttell in Topeka. Capt. Stanley Zinke has returned from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The Misses Mason, of Platte City, Mo., were the guests of friends here during the week. Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl is expected to return next week from Fort Logan, Colo., where she has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Buffington for the past three months. Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr., who are on furlough to the Philippine Islands to visit their daughter, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, are enjoying a few weeks' visit at Honolulu, H.I.

With the return of a battalion of Infantry, battery of Artillery, and the Signal company, the post has livened up. In two weeks more practically the whole brigade will be in barracks. Capt. John R. Slatery, C.E., will leave shortly for a two weeks' visit with friends.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 15, 1908.

The garrison, which has been so deserted for the last few weeks, is preparing to welcome home the troops. The squadron of the 4th Cavalry, under command of Major Tyree R. Rivers, and the home battalion of the 28th Infantry, under command of Major Thomas W. Griffith, which left here for Dale Creek, Wyo., on July 28, are expected to return about noon of Tuesday, Sept. 15. Dale Creek is about thirty miles from Fort D. A. Russell, and a most delightful camp, but the trip home has been very disagreeable on account of the dust. It has hardly rained since they left. Col. Charles W. Taylor, 4th Cav., is in command of the outfit. Several of the officers had to ask for leaves and come home on account of illness in their families.

Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., returned the early part of September, his wife being quite ill in a hospital in St. Paul. Lieut. James B. Henry came home Sunday night on a twenty-four hours' leave to see his little daughter, who has been ill but is now much better. Lieut. O. N. Tyler, of the 4th, was called home on the night of Sept. 10, as Mrs. Tyler's pet bull terrier died in the dog hospital in Minneapolis of what the veterinarian pronounced dumb rabies. Mrs. Tyler and Corporal Nicholson, of Troop E, 4th Cav., are taking the Pasteur treatment in Minneapolis. The dog did not bite any one, but Corporal Nicholson helped Mrs. Tyler nurse the dog, which was a great pet in the post. It has caused a great deal of anxiety for many people here who have pet dogs. Two beautiful dogs, belonging to Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., were bitten by a stray dog and are being watched carefully, although the dog showed no signs of being mad.

Mrs. Fenlon, from Leavenworth, has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, since the Major went to Dale Creek. She left on Sept. 12 to visit her daughter, Mrs. Kumpe, wife of Lieut. George E. Kumpe, 2d Inf., at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Mrs. J. H. Hendon, wife of Lieutenant Henry, jr., 4th Cav., returned with her little daughter, Betty, on Sept. 12. She has been visiting friends in Chicago while Lieutenant Henry has been absent at the maneuvers.

Capt. George O. Cress, who has been absent from his regiment on detached service for some time, is expected to join the 4th Cavalry upon its return. He has taken the quarters occupied by Lieut. Karl D. Klemm and James J. O'Toole, of the 4th. The two bachelor officers will move into the quarters next to Lieut. O. N. Tyler. Captain Cress's son has been a guest of Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, who returned to the post the 1st of September.

Mrs. Rivers is expecting Major Rivers's brother, Capt. William C. Rivers, and his wife and family to make her a little visit upon their return to the United States. Captain Rivers has a detail as colonel in the Philippines Constabulary and is coming to the States on leave. Col. John S. Loud, retired, and Mrs. Loud, who have been living in Washington since the Colonel's retirement, are making their home here with their son, Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th Inf. The Colonel is much improved in health since he came here in June, 1907, and he and Mrs. Loud are as glad to be back in an Army post as their friends are to have them. Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 4th Cav., has as his guest his uncle, Mr. Conger. Lieutenant Pratt's mother, who makes her home with him, is convalescing from a slight illness in the hospital in St. Paul.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave an informal dinner on Sunday evening to Lieut. and Mrs. O. N. Tyler, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis.

On the evening of Sept. 12 the post was visited by a severe thunderstorm. The lightning struck a room in the headquarters; fire call was sounded and the fire was soon extinguished. Much interest was being taken in the electric plant, causing all the lights to go out and putting all the telephones and bells out of commission.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton's battery, of the 3d Field Artillery, which has been at Fort Riley at the maneuvers, in command of Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, Captain Overton being on sick leave, has received orders to go to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. As they are very short of quarters, everyone is hoping the order will be revoked.

On the evening of Sept. 14 Mrs. Charles W. Taylor gave a bridge party to Mrs. S. C. Ellis, who, with her little daughter, has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O. N. Tyler. Everyone in the garrison was invited and it was a most delightful affair. Mrs. Ellis and Dorothy left Fort Snelling on the 15th. On their way East they will visit in Milwaukee and at Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Claude Corbuser, of Alaska, is the guest of Major

and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall. Mrs. Corbuser is on her way from Alaska to visit her parents in Lexington, Ky., and leaves for that city on Thursday. Lieut. H. C. Pratt, 4th Cav., entertained at a stag dinner on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The guests included the officers of the Infantry and Cavalry garrisons.

Mrs. E. C. Nelson, of Cincinnati, O., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Gilmore, of the Infantry garrison. Pendleton Beall, son of Major and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall, left on Friday for Troy, N.Y., to resume his studies at the Russell Polytechnic School. Mrs. Lewis Koehler left during the week for Lake Superior, where she will spend a month.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Mrs. John S. Loud will be the next hostess. Mrs. James B. Henry and daughter, Elizabeth, have returned to the garrison from Leavenworth, where they were the guests of Major and Mrs. McLaughry. Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey returned on Thursday from an extended tour through the Department of Dakota. He leaves on Monday for Chicago, where he will spend a month. Mrs. C. W. Fisher, of Iowa, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Pelton. Major Thomas W. Griffith has gone to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Mrs. Edwin Bell, who was formerly Miss Julia Gerlach, is visiting her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Gerlach, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Harley B. Ferguson, of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. James McCormack, of Merriam Park.

#### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Ruckman, C.A.C., entertained at luncheon Tuesday. The following officers reported for duty this week: 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C.; William S. Browning, 1st F.A., from West Point; Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C.; Fred T. Cruise, 1st F.A., from Cuba; George W. Daywalt, M.R.O.; Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 8th Inf., from Fort McDowell, detailed in the Q.M. Department and stationed at the Presidio as post quartermaster.

Col. and Mrs. John P. Bellenger, depot quartermaster, are quartered in the post temporarily. Capt. W. H. Tobin, C.A.C., sailed on the Buford as transport quartermaster on Saturday, the 5th. He expects to be back for duty with his company after one trip. He caused the Buford to sound a long whistle as they passed the post.

Chaplain Lutz, 8th Inf., visited the post Tuesday. Chaplain Jones, C.A.C., delivered an illustrated lecture to the men of this garrison on Saturday night.

Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., Chaplain S. M. Lutz, 8th Inf., and wife, accompanied Chaplain Jones on an automobile trip to Redwood City on Sept. 4. The machine broke down and dark overtook the party before they reached the city. Nine men from the Philippines and one from the 32d Co., C.A.C., were buried in the National Cemetery Tuesday, Chaplain Jones officiating.

The 160th Co., C.A.C., are under orders for Fort Stevens and expect to move in November.

Mrs. Beck returned from American Lake, where she has been with her husband, Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps. Mrs. Creason is visiting Mrs. Paul Beck. Chaplain Stephen T. Wood, 29th Inf., reported for temporary duty pending the sailing of a transport for the Islands. Chaplain Wood has been a religious worker in the post for six years and is highly esteemed.

The Quartermaster is having the officers' quarters painted. The rich cream color looks beautiful in the green setting of the woods.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., retired, father of Mrs. A. L. Fuller, returned last week and will spend the winter here. Col. Marion P. Maus, accompanied by Mrs. Maus, returned from the Presidio of Monterey Tuesday; they are living at the St. Francis Hotel.

The 8th Infantry left Angel Island Thursday, expecting to march to Atascadero. They marched through Presidio, Golden Gate Park and out Nineteenth avenue. Troop F, 14th Cav., started on Sept. 2 on a twenty-one days' practice march. Troops E and H, 14th Cav., march for Atascadero on Saturday, the 12th.

Marguerite, infant daughter of Major W. A. Bethel, J.A.G., Dept. of Cal., and Mrs. Bethel, was baptized by Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, 29th Inf., on Sept. 9.

Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Richardson entertained informally recently in honor of Miss Vera Meyer and Hugh Owens, whose engagement has recently been announced.

A ludicrous situation developed over a misunderstanding of an invitation to the officers of the National Guard to meet Colonel Maus at Department Headquarters. The Guardsmen thought they were invited to dine with the Department Commander, appreciated the honor and were anticipating a splendid time. But it proved a mistake; word was given out that the function was to be purely military.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 11, 1908.

Everything is being put in readiness for the departure of this command on Sept. 17, under Col. H. B. Moon, 20th Inf., which will march by easy stages to the camp of instruction. On arriving at Salinas the five companies of the 8th will remain in camp three days to await the arrival of headquarters and six companies of the regiment en route from Angel Island to Atascadero.

The camp of instruction at Atascadero, Cal., under command of Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., will be established Oct. 1 to continue until Oct. 31. Colonel Maus has left nothing undone to make the encampment a great success and beneficial and instructive in every particular, having personally supervised all arrangements. The troops to participate in these maneuvers will consist of the following: Headquarters and eight companies, 20th Infantry; headquarters and ten companies, 8th Infantry; two troops, 14th Cavalry; headquarters and four troops, 5th Cavalry; three batteries Field Artillery; and a company each of Engineers, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps (all Regulars). Of militia there will be: Brigade headquarters and staff, 2d Infantry; 5th Infantry; 7th Infantry, three troops of Cavalry, two companies, Signal Corps, and one battalion of Infantry from Arizona.

The School of Musketry, commanded by Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., went into camp Monday near Sea Side for its usual course of practical instruction in shooting. Much interest in the work is exhibited by the officers of the post, many of whom visited the camp. Major W. M. Wright, 8th Inf., was along as a special umpire, while among the officers connected with the school were Lieutenants Baker, Bowen, Phillips, Moller, Cotton, Early and Fletcher.

Mrs. Baker, of La Grange, Texas, is here for a visit of several months with her son, Lieut. Leonard E. Baker, 8th Inf. Mrs. Charles Crawford leaves this week for San Luis Obispo, Cal., which is near Atascadero, where Captain Crawford is engaged in some preliminary work connected with the coming maneuvers. Colonel Maus accompanied Mrs. Maus home Saturday evening, from her delightful visit with him in San Francisco, remained over Sunday and returned to department headquarters early Monday morning. Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman has returned from a pleasant visit of two weeks with Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey at Santa Barbara.

Wednesday evening, Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., received the sad news of the death of his father, Brig. Gen. Calvin De Witt, retired, who died suddenly while on a visit to the Yellowstone Park. Captain De Witt left Thursday to meet the remains in Washington, D.C. Mrs. John L. De Witt, with her small son, has gone for a visit of two months with her parents in Birmingham, Ala. The was accompanied as far as San Francisco by her brother, Capt. G. H. Estes.

Tuesday afternoon of last week Chaplain and Mrs. Moore entertained at a large reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Ruth Moore. The house was lovely, with cut flowers everywhere, especially in the reception-room, where Mrs. Moore and Miss Moore, assisted by Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Petty and Mrs. Graham, greeted the many guests. In the dining-room Mrs. Crawford served the delicious creams and ices, while



Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bowen presided at the tea table. Beside all the officers and ladies of the garrison many from Pacific Grove and Del Monte and Monterey came in during the receiving hours. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons of this week the post ladies were pleasantly entertained at cards by Mrs. Hollenbeck, of Pacific Grove, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. H. O. Willard, wife of Captain Willard, 5th Cav., who is her guest from Fort Wingate.

Lieut. F. H. Kalde, 8th Inf., recently arrived in the garrison and will soon be joined by Mrs. Kalde. Lieut. W. E. Merritt, 8th Inf., has also joined his company, to be with them at the big maneuvers at Atascadero.

Mrs. Estes was hostess Wednesday afternoon at cards, when several hours were pleasantly passed at five hundred, the victorious ones being Miss Alford and Mrs. Petty. Others playing were: Mesdames Moon, Lewis, Rodman, Mount, Keefer, Brown, Dalton, Tryman, Johnson, Stewart, Wheelahan, Binford, Bowen, Graham, Pulliam and the Misses McDonald and Alford. Mrs. Eckhardt, of Pacific Grove, added her share to the week's gaieties with an attractive tea, to which a number of the post ladies were invited. Miss Blanche Cartwright has gone for a short visit with her sister in Berkeley.

The Native Sons of the Golden West have been holding high carnival in Monterey this week, the streets of the famous old capital being thronged with visitors from all parts of California. Wednesday morning the big parade, in which the 5d Battalion, 22d Inf., took part, passed through the post with drums beating and flags flying and were heartily cheered by the officers and ladies who witnessed it from the large veranda of the clubhouse.

Mr. Harry Moon, son of Col. and Mrs. H. B. Moon, left Thursday evening for the East to enter as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Capt. William F. Creary, 8th Inf., who was recently relieved from his tour of duty as quartermaster and commissary of the transport Buford, has joined his company here, but his mother, Mrs. Creary, and Miss Creary will not come until after the return of the troops from the maneuvers.

Col. and Mrs. Moon had as guests at a very delightful dinner Wednesday evening Mrs. Maus, Major and Mrs. McIver, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and Mr. Harry Moon. Mrs. W. K. Wright pleasantly entertained four tables of bridge one afternoon this week. Mrs. M. B. Stewart and Mrs. W. H. Johnson were each card hostesses on different afternoons recently.

Mrs. F. S. Bowen, Master "Bill" Bowen and Miss Alford will leave Saturday morning for Madison Barracks, N.Y., where they will remain several months as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Inf. Mrs. G. F. N. Dailey will also leave Saturday morning, going to spend with her father in Milwaukee the weeks Lieutenant Dailey will be at the maneuver camp.

Capt. William I. Reed, retired, was a guest at the home of Major and Mrs. McIver during the celebrations of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Captain Reed was a first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in the 6th California Volunteer Infantry in '63, and in '65 was ordered to Monterey for duty with headquarters in the old custom house. Later he was appointed a second lieutenant, 5th Inf., and retired as captain, 7th Inf., in '89. Captains Bell, Webster, Stewart, Estes and Smith, who returned from combat duty in San Francisco, Saturday, were again called on the same court Wednesday.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 12, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Lamson left this week to be gone for three months, which they will spend visiting in Massachusetts. Mr. H. A. Huston, son of Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., left this week for the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he will take the course of study this year.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, accompanied by Lieuts. Charles W. Tillotson and Reuben C. Taylor, all 19th Inf., left this week for Pasadena, Cal., to officiate at the wedding of Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., and Miss Reynolds, which takes place at the middle of the month. Mrs. G. A. Haddell and children, who have been spending the hot months in California, are expected to return to the post next week. Col. Eugene Fecché, Signal Corps, U.S.A., with Mrs. Fecché and daughter, Miss Marie, are visiting in El Paso, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Waff. Colonel Fecché and family have just returned from the Philippines, where they have been for two years.

Judge Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, left the city this week to visit his daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 15th Cav., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Glasgow and her five children expect to return to El Paso with Judge Magoffin and remain with him during Captain Glasgow's tour of duty in the Philippines. Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., who have been away all summer on leave, are expected to return to the post soon.

The High School Social Club, of El Paso, gave a very pleasant dance at the post hall Friday evening of last week. Punch was served and a general good time was enjoyed. More than fifty young people were present, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Cress and Mrs. Josephine Morfit. The evening concert at the post hall has become so popular and bring out so many visitors from El Paso that last night a special program was given beginning at 9:30 and lasting until eleven o'clock when a paraphrase on Taps was played at the last.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 19th Inf., entertained one evening last week at bridge whist. Those present were Col. and Mrs. F. B. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Lamson, Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Miller, Mrs. J. F. Huston, Capt. A. S. Brooks, Capt. S. Burkhardt, Lieutenants Bond, Tillotson and Taylor. The guests from El Paso were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. Leila Moore, Mrs. Josephine Morfit, Miss Katherine Watrous and Messrs. W. D. Wise and M. R. Thompson.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 9, 1908.

Congressman and Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest DeBuhler, Brig. Gen. Medorem Crawford and Mrs. Crawford composed a party that visited the fortification here on Tuesday. They were entertained at luncheon by Major and Mrs. Barroll. Major Kutz arrived in Seattle on Thursday, where he will assume the duties of Colonel Chittenden, who has a four months' leave. Major Kutz comes from West Point. Major Edward McGlachlin, C.A.C., was the guest the last of the week to Major Hayden, of Fort Casey. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of California, were the guests this week of Dr. Harris, who entertained the garrison on Thursday evening with a marshmallow roast at his quarters. The guests included Major and Mrs. Barroll, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Miss Martin, Mrs. Volkmar, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Captains Buckley, Sunderland, McIntyre, McElgin, Lieutenants Williford and Vose. Mr. Beaman and Mr. Cote, of Seattle, were the week end guests of Capt. M. C. Buckley.

The Army transport Dix passed this post on Saturday and landed at Seattle the same day. She was forty-five days making the trip from Manila, and brought a large cargo, including twelve Filipino stowaways, who concealed themselves, so as to avoid detection until they reached Seattle.

Captain Hilton has returned to duty at Fort Flagler, after an absence of several months, spent on special duty and leave. Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Hero, Captains Hilton and Sevier were visitors in Victoria on Friday. Captain Sunderland, who has just recently become a member of this garrison, has been ordered to Fort Ward, where he will be in command of the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Singles arrived here on Monday, and were the guests of Major and Mrs. Barroll, until they were comfortably settled in their own home. Mrs. Watkins, wife of Lieutenant Watkins, is the guest of Mrs. Harry Newton.

The children of the garrison enjoyed a nice dance in the post exchange on Saturday evening. It was the last frolic

before the opening of the schools, and it was fully appreciated by the thirty children present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, and Miss Franklin arrived at Fort Casey the first of the week. Major Kutz, C.E., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Preston on Tuesday. Capt. M. C. Buckley is at Fort Ward on official business. Major Bartlett, accompanied by Captain Reeder, also made an inspection of that post on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Lawrence Miller, of Tacoma, was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. M. K. Barroll, on Labor Day. Capt. Andrew Hero, of Fort Casey, has been ordered up for his examination for promotion. Dr. Bosley, of the same post, is now taking his examination at San Francisco, after which he will spend a three months' leave in the East.

#### FORT MOTT.

Salem, N.J., Sept. 16, 1908.

Lieut. E. A. Brown and the 119th Co. are at Fort Howard having target practice. Mrs. Charles MacDonald and children visited Fort Howard and Baltimore during the past week. Captain Waldron and Lieutenant Stockton and 45th Co., from Fort Du Pont, have been here for the past week at target practice.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Draper, of Camden, N.J., are visiting the post surgeon, Dr. MacDonald. Lieut. and Mrs. Staytop and son, Thomas, visited Philadelphia during the week.

The crack baseball team from Fort McHenry, Md., played a fast game of ball here Saturday with the Fort Mott team. Score, 7-8, in favor of Fort Mott, N.J.

#### BORN.

DE LANCEY.—Born at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 25, 1908, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 10th U.S. Inf.

FOLEY.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1908, a son, Paul Foley, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N.

GRANT.—Born at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 12, 1908, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d U.S.A.

GRADY.—Born in New York city, on Sept. 15, 1908, to the wife of Ensign John Grady, U.S.N., a son, Donovan Grady.

GREEN.—Born on Sept. 7, 1908, to the wife of Squadron Sgt. Major William J. Green, 8th Cavalry, U.S.A., at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., a son. Mother and babe doing finely.

KOON.—Born at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Sept. 14, 1908, to the wife of Samuel J. Koon, sergeant 1st class hospital corps, U.S.A., a son.

NELSON.—Born in Manila, P.I., on July 6, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Kent Nelson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Augusta Charlotte.

SIMMONDS.—Born at West Somerville, Mass., Aug. 29, 1908, a daughter, Virginia Alice Simmonds, to the wife of Chief Corp. Frederick J. Simmonds, U.S.N.

TOMPKINS.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 17, 1908, a son to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins, U.S.N.

#### MARRIED.

DAVIDSON—KEY.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1908, Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Mary N. Key.

FRANK—MCKELDEN.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, 1908, Lieut. James L. Frank, 3d U. S. Inf., and Miss Irma McKelden.

GARRETT—SPALDING.—At Honolulu, H.I., Aug. 26, 1908, Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Spalding.

HUGHES—WHIPPLE.—At Newport, R.I., Sept. 16, 1908, Asst. Paym. William M. Hughes, U.S.N., and Miss Gwendolyn Whipple.

KURTZ—VANARSDALE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17, 1908, Lieut. Thomas R. Kurtz, U.S.N., and Miss Irene Vanarsdale.

OWENS—SEYMOUR.—At Lakeville, Conn., Sept. 12, 1908, Miss Elsie Seymour, daughter of the late Lieut. Charles Seymour, U.S.N., to Passed Asst. Surg. William Dunlap Owens, U.S.N.

FRIEST—DOWDY.—At Fort Bayard, N.M., Sept. 9, 1908, Lieut. Howard Priest, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine M. Dowdy, daughter of Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A.

ROACH—MENDENHALL.—At Piqua, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1908, Capt. Leon L. Roach, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Anna Leggett, Mendenhall.

SHANNON—HOYLE.—At Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 2, 1908, Miss Imogene Hoyle and Lieut. James A. Shannon.

SYMINGTON—TAYLOR.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1908, Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of the late Col. Daniel M. Taylor, U.S.A., to Mr. E. H. Symington.

WILSON—PIATT.—At Lansing, Mich., Sept. 12, 1908, Lieut. William P. Wilson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Marie Piatt.

#### DIED.

GIFFORD.—Died near Stapleton, S.I., Sept. 11, 1908, John Gifford, 1st class private of Ordnance, U.S.A., retired. He served in the 17th U.S. Inf. and Detachment of Ordnance, and was retired about five years ago.

KELTON.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1908, after a long and painful illness, Annie Elizabeth, sister of Col. A. C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., and the late Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

SELFRIDGE.—Died at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 17, 1908, Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.

SHUMAN.—Died on Sept. 12, 1908, at St. Francis Hospital, La Crosse, Wis., Mrs. Helen B. Shuman, wife of 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th U.S. Inf.

SMITH.—Died at Pointe aux Barques, Mich., Aug. 30, 1908, Mrs. Isabel Chenie Smith, mother of Mrs. Crosby, wife of Col. W. D. Crosby, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

#### 2D N.Y.—COL. J. W. LESTER.

An interesting rifle competition was held by teams of four men each from the three battalions of the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 10, for the Hardin trophy. The trophy is an elegant bronze upon a carved ebony pedestal, the whole thing being over six feet in height, which was presented to this regiment by Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., retired, who commanded it during the Spanish-American War. Each man fired seven shots at 200 yards off-hand; 600 yards, prone; and 200 yards, rapid fire. The match was won by the team from the 3d Battalion, of which Private Charles W. Jacobie was captain, on a score of 391 points. The 1st Battalion scored 376 and the 2d 291. The 3d Battalion team led at every range and the scores of the winning team and the aggregate of the others follow:

	A, 200 yards;	B, 600 yards;	C, 200 yards;	D, aggregate.
Q.M. Sergeant Putnam.....	28	28	31= 87	
First Sergeant Kelley.....	30	24	45= 99	
Private Jacobie.....	30	32	40=102	
Corporal Case.....	28	30	45=103	
	116	114	161=391	
1st Battalion.....	111	113	152=376	
2d Battalion.....	101	79	111=291	

The match was shot in the presence of about two hundred interested spectators, including a large number of ladies, and Colonel Hardin was present and presented the trophy to the winning team as well as individual medals to the members of that team.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has settled the question as to who was to be Chief of Coast Artillery by appointing Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th Regiment. The appointment, which carries with it the rank of brigadier general, is well deserved and a fitting reward for the valuable services of General Austen's which, in February next, will complete a period of fifty years. General Austen began his military service as a private in Co. H, 7th N.Y., in February, 1859, served with the command in the Volunteer Army during the Civil War, and also as a lieutenant of the 47th N.Y. during the war. Subsequently his service in brief was as follows: Captain 47th Regiment Aug. 10, 1867, major Oct. 16, 1865, lieutenant colonel, Jan. 25, 1868, and colonel, May 9, 1868. He was elected colonel of the 13th Regiment in 1877 when it was almost demoralized, and brought it to a fine state of discipline. He was rendered supernumerary at his own request Dec. 3, 1883. When the 13th, through interval disensions, was for a second time on the verge of disbandment, Colonel Austen was again elected colonel, Jan. 5, 1888, and got the regiment on its feet again, and remained in command until April 22, 1895, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. Following the war with Spain the regiment again went to pieces, and after several officers tried to organize it and failed, Colonel Austen again took hold on Nov. 25, 1899, and it became, and is to-day, the largest regiment in the United States with some 1,200 officers and men. It was mainly through his efforts that close on one million dollars was appropriated for the site and erection of the present armory, which is one of the finest in the world. The regiment, under Colonel Austen, rendered the most efficient service in the Brooklyn trolley men's strike, and the strike at Buffalo, and in the quarantining riots at First Island, when on three hours' notice 525 men were entrained with equipment and rations. As a tactician and disciplinarian, General Austen is without a peer in the National Guard. He has received numerous congratulations upon his appointment, which is also referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Governor Noel, of Mississippi, incident to the possible ordering out of military to protect a negro criminal from lynching, states that, if ordered out, the troops will be provided with ball cartridges and instructed to shoot to kill, if shooting is necessary. "We will have no more blank cartridges and no more Brookhaven affairs," says the Governor, "if we can help it."

The entire division of the Pennsylvania National Guard will take part in the military parade in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5, incident to Founders' Week celebration. The official assignment of troops from out of town so far determined follows: 1st Regiment Armory: The 12th and 13th Infantry and Co. A, of Engineers; 2d Regiment Armory, the 4th, 5th and 8th Infantry; 3d Regiment Armory, 9th, 10th and 18th Infantry; Armory of the Philadelphia Battalion of the 6th Regiment, one battalion of the 16th Infantry. The other two battalions of the 16th will be located in the armory of the State Penitentiaries.

First Lieut. Matthew G. Addison, of Co. B, 23d N.Y., has been unanimously elected captain of that company, vice Onderdonk, retired. Captain-elect Addison, who is known as a popular and efficient officer, has given upwards of fourteen years of his time to the State and Federal service. He enlisted in his present command Aug. 4, 1894. First Serg. William Robinson, of Co. D, has been retired at his own request, with rank of a brevet second lieutenant, after upwards of twenty-five years' faithful service. The annual church service of the regiment and sermon by the chaplain will be held in the armory on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25. The service will include vocal music by the vested mixed choir of St. Peter's P.E. Church and instrumental selections by the 23d Regiment Band.

Mr. Livingston Swentzel, formerly a corporal in the 3d Battery, N.Y., has been elected second lieutenant of Co. I, of the 47th N.Y. The regiment has been authorized to organize into a twelve-company command.

Adjutant Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, announces that the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Pensacola, will commence on Oct. 5, 1908, and will cover a period of ten days. The following modifications of the provisions of Par. I, G.O., No. 10, current series, from these headquarters, are announced: All field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers who were detailed for this tour of duty, except the field and staff officers of the 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., are relieved. Co. H, 1st Inf., which was assigned to the reserves at Fort Pickens, is now relieved. Cos. A, D, E and F, 1st Inf. and A, E and H, 2d Inf., which were assigned as supports at Forts Pickens and McRae, are relieved. These companies, with Co. H, 1st Inf., will not participate in the Coast Defense Exercises this year. The following additional instructions are published: The field and staff of the 3d Battalion and Cos. C, K, L and M, 1st Inf., and the 1st Co., C.A.C., will proceed to Pensacola, from which point they will be transported by boat to the respective forts to which they have been assigned.

Major General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, announces that drills, schools of instruction and army small arms practice will be resumed Oct. 1, but may, for good and sufficient reasons, be delayed until November. Every company and subdivision of an organization must have at least twenty-four drills during the calendar year. Drills of less than one hour and one-half, or at which less than two-thirds of the membership of the command are present will not be accepted by the War Department, and therefore cannot be credited as the twenty-four drills required. Field and camp service and small arms practice, which the attendance is less than sixty-six per cent., will not be accepted and credited. General Roe states that the work should be progressive and include close and extended order, interior guard, advance and rear guard, outpost, patrols and reconnaissance duty, ceremonies, the use of field equipments and equipment, orders, marches and field administration. Particular attention should be given to formations, celerity always considered, and delays eradicated. A general broadening or amplifying of the outline and scheme of instruction is necessary, says General Roe, in view of field service requirements. "Drill Regulations" should be studied in conjunction with "Field Service Regulations." The application of prescribed rules should be simple and practical, clearly explained or demonstrated, and carefully executed. Unnecessary repetition should be eliminated, he says. Instructions relative to Engineer, Signal, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Medical Corps instruction are also given, and schools of instruction, for officers and non-coms, must be held also. Lectures are also advised.

Regular drills in Squadron A, of New York, will begin on Monday night, Oct. 19, with Troop 1 in the ring. Troop 2 will drill Thursdays, 3 on Wednesdays and 4 on Tuesdays. The whole squadron will drill dismounted on Nov. 4. The annual meeting will be held on Oct. 16. Major Oliver B. Bridgman has been appointed an aide on the staff of the Governor, vice Capt. Herbert Barry, Squadron A, who has resigned from the Service.

Under an order issued by Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, on Sept. 12, medical examination of recruits and others required to pass the doctor can only be made on one night of each week in the future, and this proviso, it is held, will work to the disadvantage of organization. In the past recruits could be examined by medical officers on several nights a week, and in the case of regiments this, it is claimed, is necessary. By the new order the hands of a colonel are tied when it comes to ordering a medical officer of his command to make a medical examination on several nights a week should be deemed it necessary. The order also directs, among other things, that the examination of recruits shall only be made between the hour of assembly and recall. This only gives one and a half hours a week for medical examinations, which, it is claimed, is insufficient. Some officers claim, however, that the order will prove an advantage in it will systematize the examination of recruits, and in the end give medical officers less work.

It is hoped that the application of the 4th Regiment of New Jersey, located in Jersey City, to be organized as a Coast Artillery command, will be favorably acted upon. The regiment enjoys the advantage of being within easy reach of coast fortifications, and the officers and men are enthusiastic for the change. If the regiment is organized as Coast Artillery within



a few weeks, it will be a great advantage, as it can take up artillery instruction during the entire drill season, which will be of considerable benefit to it if ordered on duty in joint exercises next summer.

Co. F, 22d N.Y., has secured a very promising second lieutenant by unanimously electing Batln. Q.M. Sergt. Lewis Phillips to that office. He has been a member of the regiment for fifteen years and served with the command in the Volunteer Army in 1898.

Officers of the 12th N.Y., on Sept. 15, filled the vacancies for two majors by unanimously electing Capt. Rene A. de Russey and Capt. Reginald L. Foster. Both officers have been faithful workers in the regiment and are considered well qualified for their new positions. Major-elect de Russey, who was born in New Jersey, has been connected with the regiment since Sept. 26, 1893, when he joined it as a private, and served with the command in the Volunteers in 1898. He was promoted to quartermaster sergeant less than a month after joining the regiment, and later served as a second lieutenant, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, regimental adjutant, and as captain of a company. Major-elect Foster was born in China, and joined the 7th N.Y. as a private in May, 1893. After serving as a corporal and sergeant in that command he joined the 12th as a first lieutenant in April, 1900, and was elected captain in April, 1903. Capt. A. B. Quarrier is now senior line captain in the regiment.

In the case of Sergt. Andrew S. Corbett, Co. E, 71st N.Y., who was tried by a G.C.M., of which Lieut. Col. T. W. Huston, 12th Regt., was president, and Major W. I. Washburn, J.A., 1st Brigade, was judge advocate, Judge Advocate W. W. Ladd, on the staff of Major General Roe, in reviewing the proceedings, gives the following opinion in part, which is concurred in by the Governor:

"The Court in acquitting the accused on the charge of 'Disrespect to Superiors' and imposing a sentence of only a reprimand and a small fine on the charge of 'Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Military Discipline,' apparently adopted the arguments of the counsel for the accused that there could be no such thing as disrespect to an officer who both by evidence given and by his own statement was habitually accustomed to use profane language and who, according to the testimony of some witnesses, applied objectionable epithets to the accused. This is not, however, the proper rule. In the military service respect for superiors is essential to the maintenance of discipline and that respect is due and must at all times be given to the commission and to the officer which it evidences. The remedy of the subordinate to whom injurious epithets are applied is by complaint through the channel to superior authority, as is provided by R. 11 and not by taking the law in his own hands and attacking his accuser in any form. The words of Colonel Winthrop (Winthrop M. L., p. 876) were quoted by the Judge Advocate to the Court and are directly in point: 'A disrespect is aggravated where it is publicly committed; and so of language conveying false imputations. It is no defense to a charge for using such language that the same only states facts or that what was said was deserved by the superior. If a soldier has been aggrieved by his superior he should instead of availing himself against him properly seek redress through military channels.' This language is peculiarly appropriate to the present case. Captain Heun testified that of all the language set out in the specifications he deemed that the most injurious to him which reflected upon his honesty in arranging the program of the athletic events. The Judge Advocate in summing up called the attention of the Court to this evidence and to the testimony of the other witnesses as to the making of this accusation, which it will be seen the Court incorporated into its findings. The finding of the Court, therefore, as well as the original specifications embody as a fact the imputation by a subordinate to his superior not merely of untruthfulness, but of a distinctly dishonorable purpose to so use the position in arranging an athletic program as to injure certain persons. Had the Court kept the trial close to this issue much irrelevant testimony would have been omitted, the introduction of collateral issues would have been avoided and the degree of punishment to be awarded would have been measured from the standpoint of a single issue. It remains to notice in this connection the argument of the accused's counsel that Sergeant Corbett in the conversation forming the basis of these charges was making a protest not in reference to a military matter, but in reference to a purely civil affair. Sergeant Corbett had a perfect right as chairman of the Athletic Committee of his company to make a proper and respectful protest to the executive officer of the athletic games, who was Captain Heun, but the language which embodies a protest is very different from that which is used to make a charge of dishonesty of speech and dishonesty of purpose. As to the matter being purely of a civil character it is only necessary to consider that the athletic event was one in which only a regiment was interested; that the competitors were drawn from the different companies of the regiment, and that it was held within a regimental armory, which according to R. 371 is a military post. To this must be added the fact that the conversation took place in a hall of the armory in the presence of enlisted men and in the hearing of commissioned officers. Athletic events between persons in the military service are frequently held at camps and military posts and those who participate in them under such conditions must govern their conduct to conform to the requirements of military discipline. In my opinion the proceedings, findings and sentence should receive technical approval and confirmation. This is to insure an award of some punishment for a violation of military law and not because the action of the Court during the trial or in acquitting on the first charge is commended, nor because the sentence is deemed inadequate."

In the Michigan National Guard Major Albert H. Passmore has been relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Department and placed upon the retired list at his own request, to date Aug. 30, 1908. Major George L. Harvey, retired, is returned to active duty in the Adjutant General's Department for assignment to duty on brigade staff. Capt. Harry E. Loomis, Q.M., 3d Inf., is promoted to major in the Subsistence Department.

#### OKLAHOMA.

Adjutant Gen. F. M. Canton, of Oklahoma, under date of Sept. 9, says:

"The Governor announces with pride the excellent showing made by the Organized Militia of the State in the National Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, the State Encampment at Guthrie, and finally the Joint Encampment at Fort Riley, Kas., in which about 7,000 troops of all arms of the service were engaged, including Regulars and militia from other states."

"In the regimental skirmish match our skirmish team led all the states and defeated one of the Service teams, standing fourth with a score of 377, and our rifle team took eighth place among all the teams from different states of the Union. It was the merest scratch that prevented Sergt. George Stewart, of Lawton, from bringing home with him the Wimbledon Cup, the highest individual trophy of the contest. In this match Stewart scored 93. Other high scores by our marksmen were, Captain McCoy 90, Lieutenant Cullison 87, Lieutenant Foster 84. This cup was won the preceding year by a score of 88. Lieutenant Cullison, by his high average in all the matches, is entitled to enter the Olympic contests next year."

"For all this excellence in marksmanship the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are tendered to Col. Roy Hoffman, commanding the team, and every individual member participating in any way."

"The short encampment or mobilization at Guthrie was well conducted under the immediate direction of the Adjutant General of the State, who carefully arranged all details, including the embarkation to Fort Riley."

"On account of having three companies less than a month old, and many new men with the older organizations, criticisms were heard that the showing at Riley would only be passably creditable to the state. On the contrary, however, duty was so well performed by both officers and men that our presumed inexperience never manifested itself, and all were given the credit of being seasoned instructed organizations."

"Major E. H. Jayne, in the exercise of higher command, fully met the increased responsibilities, as much devoted

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upon him as regimental commander. The same is applicable to Capt. E. R. Waite and J. M. Grimsley, who commanded battalions, and also to lieutenants commanding companies.

"The most favorable comment, however, by experienced Regular officers was passed upon our enlisted strength. Several regiments from other states only sent about thirty men to the company, a mere skeleton representation, while our ranks averaged about forty-eight in each of the eleven companies present, being a good, effective number for service in war. One brief remark, 'a fine regiment of robust young manhood,' came from a reliable source."

"It is this large number of individual soldiers of the ranks that we hold with the most solicitude regard. They endured the greatest restraints of discipline for the least recompense. Upon them fell the most hardship of camp and march which made the combined maneuvers a noted success. The 'man behind the gun' is and always will be the bulwark of victory. It is gratifying to know that the ranks were so well filled with patriotic soldiery, and is a reliable index to the valuable contribution our new state would tender in case of national necessity."

#### MICHIGAN NAVAL BRIGADE.

Adjutant Gen. W. T. McGurran, of Michigan, accompanied by Col. Walter G. Rogers, Q.M.D., visited the Michigan Naval Brigade at their combined maneuvers, near South Manitou Islands, last month. In a report to the Governor General McGurran says in part:

"We proceeded to the rendezvous of the ships in the bay, Aug. 13, where we found the U.S.S. Wolverine, under command of Capt. W. P. White, U.S.N., who commanded the fleet, and a staff consisting of Com. Culver, aide to Assistant Secretary Newberry, U.S.N., and Naval Constructor Nutting, and seven lieutenants of the U.S. Navy. The fleet consisted of the Dorothea, Captain Purdy, with naval reserves from Illinois; the Hawk, Captain Seaman, with Ohio Naval Reserves; the Gopher, Captain Eaton, with Minnesota Naval Reserves; and the Don Juan de Austria, with the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions, 1st Batln., all of whom have been having various drills and exercises in maneuvering since Aug. 11. At night there were some very interesting signal exercises between all ships of the fleet, and all showed a prompt response to signals from the flagship."

"On Friday morning the crew from the Wolverine landed on the South Manitou Island and took up a defensive position to be attacked later by a landing party consisting of crews from the balance of the fleet, under command of Captain Purdy. We accompanied Captain White in shore and witnessed this exercise, which was a very interesting sight."

"I accompanied Captain White in an inspection on shore of the entire force formed in line, and then proceeded to return to the ships."

"We then went aboard the Don Juan de Austria and found everything in ship shape there. At about 1:30 p.m. the fleet got under way, forming column of ships and proceeded to Harbor Springs, maneuvering and signaling while making this run."

"During the run I inspected the ship from stem to stern and found everything very orderly and the best of discipline prevailed. I found there were insufficient sleeping quarters for the number of officers necessary to man this ship. This should be corrected and can be without a very great outlay."

"The Yantic has a leak in her hull, which necessitated taking her into drydock, the expense of which was arranged for by the Navy Department, but it was necessary to send the ship to Duluth, Minn., at the expense of the state, which will be done at the end of the cruise, as the Navy has sent a naval constructor to examine and have this repaired. There are a number of repairs needed on this ship, and if they are made it will be necessary for the Navy Department to do it, owing to lack of funds from state appropriations which are entirely inadequate to maintain the Naval Brigade as it should be, and provision should be made by the next legislature to increase the allotment of funds for this purpose. Also, the fund should be reimbursed for the extraordinary expense of bringing the Don Juan de Austria from the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., to Detroit, amounting to \$8,000."

"The value of this education of these young seamen is inestimable. The interest they display and the willingness with which they perform the duties assigned to them is commendable. The commanding officer of the fleet expressed himself as highly pleased with the work of the Michigan Naval Brigade, and particularly with that of the crew of the Yantic, they having been in the service for so short a time. It is needless to say that it was gratifying to hear this."

"Our thanks are due to Captain White, U.S.N.; Captain Standish and Commander Duffield, and Lieutenant Commander Goodell, as well as to the officers under them for many courtesies extended."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. S.—In further answer to your question regarding the status of warrant officers, in our issue of Sept. 5, we would state that we were positively assured by several officers of the Navy Department, who were supposed to speak with authority on this subject, that all warrants were signed by the Secretary. That this information is incorrect is shown by the fact, to which several warrant officers call our attention, that they hold warrants signed by the President, and a reference to the blank forms for warrants shows that they contain a plain indication that they are to be signed by the President. The act of March 3, 1899, as stated in our issue of Aug. 8, p. 1848, provided: "That boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall after ten (now six) years from date of warrant be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers, to rank with but after ensign." This promotion is, however, subject to the examination and it does not require confirmation by the Senate."

C. G. asks: I served from April 11, 1901, to April 10, 1905, was discharged a trumpeter, re-enlisted April 25, 1905; will I be entitled to the three months' bonus? Answer: No.

CHICKEN asks: Are the non-commissioned staff, who draw their rations separately, entitled to chicken or turkey, on holidays, under Par. 1220, Army Regulations? Answer: The allowance is one pound, and chicken and turkey are issued on holidays "when practicable." We fear your show of getting any would be slim.

A. C. asks: (1) I enlisted in the 3d U.S. Artillery in 1898, and served in the Spanish-American War in the Philippine Islands. Was discharged under G.O. 40 at Manila, P.I. If I re-enlisted at Manila I would have received something like \$800 transportation money (Manila to S.F.). Did not do so. Has any bill been passed providing for said money? (2).

Am I entitled to a medal? Answer: (1). No legislation for this yet. (2). See G.O. 129, Par. c, Spanish campaign badge, and (d) Philippine badge, our issue of Aug. 23, page 1407.

ELECTRICIAN asks: Have served three months on fifth enlistment, service all continuous; have never been discharged by favor or purchase. Could I buy my discharge now without waiting until I have served one year on present enlistment? Answer: Yes. See G.O. 4, 1906. It will cost you \$30.

H. C. asks: Can a first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, by virtue of his commission, be detailed as recruiting officer for all branches of the Service? Answer: A first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, could be detailed as recruiting officer only when ordered to active duty in case of emergency and then could swear in recruits or perform any duty connected with recruiting, precisely as an officer of the Regular Army, which he would be.

R. H. asks: (1). Enlisted March 17, 1899; discharged March 16, 1902. Enlisted again Dec. 11, 1905, will be discharged Dec. 10, 1908. According to new Pay bill I am drawing first enlistment pay. If I re-enlist within three months after date of discharge, am I entitled to bonus? Answer: Yes. (2). According to information from regimental headquarters I am sent to casual camp, forty-five days prior to date of discharge, which will hold me over until the transport leaves Manila about Nov. 15, arriving in San Francisco about Dec. 15. That will cause me to be held over from five to ten days more than three years on the enlistment. According to new Pay bill, I am entitled second enlistment period after three years' continuous service, which gives me the extra days at second enlistment period pay. If I re-enlist within three months of that date of discharge I am entitled to the \$45 bonus, am I not? Answer: You remain in your enlistment period until you get your discharge.

W. W. W. asks: Enlisted Oct. 12, 1899; discharged Oct. 21, 1902, expiration of term of service, held ten days for convenience of Government. Enlisted May 29, 1903; discharged Dec. 15, 1904 for convenience of Government. Re-enlisted Dec. 16, 1904, for Philippine Service, discharged Dec. 15, 1907, per expiration of term of service. Re-enlisted Dec. 16, 1907. What is my status? Answer: Your first enlistment does not count for any increase of Service pay.

CONSTANT READER asks: A veteran having served three years during the Civil War, honorably discharged, and drawing a pension, is he considered a citizen of the U.S. and allowed to vote not having citizenship papers? Answer: If he was born in the United States or if born abroad of American parents he would be an American citizen. Service in the Army does not of itself make him a citizen. He should take out his citizenship papers.

GARDENER "77" asks: I enlisted in the U.S. Volunteers April, 1898; discharged, Oct. 17, 1899; re-enlisted Feb. 7, 1905; discharged Feb. 7, 1908; re-enlisted July 14, 1908. What is my present status? What will my pay be a month? Will I be entitled to three months' bonus on this enlistment? Answer: Second enlistment pay throughout the enlistment of July 14, 1908. Not entitled to bonus.

J. E. B. asks: What enlistment period am I in? I first enlisted Oct. 25, 1902; discharged Jan. 1, 1905, for the convenience of the Government; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1905; discharged Dec. 23, 1907, for the convenience of the Government; re-enlisted March 13, 1908? Answer: You had completed five years, three months and twenty-eight days of continuous service on May 11, 1908, and were therefore serving in your second enlistment period on that date. You will continue in your second enlistment period during your entire service under your enlistment of March 13, 1908.

GATUN LAKE.—The area of Gatun Lake (Panama Canal) will be 164.23 square miles, and the normal level of the surface of the lake will be eighty-five feet above the sea. The Gatun dam will be practically a mile and a half long, half a mile wide at the base, with its crest 135 feet above mean tide, and the top thickness of the dam will be eighty feet.

CLARENCE.—The Infantry color is white, Cavalry yellow, Artillery scarlet. A Cavalry guidon is a silken flag cut swallow tailed, fifteen inches to the fork, three feet five inch fly from lance to end of swallow tail and two feet three inches on the lance, having two horizontal stripes each one-half the width of the flag, the upper red and the lower white, the upper bearing the number of the regiment the lower the letter of the troop; the lance is nine feet long. The official designation of the regiment of infantry, cavalry, or field artillery, battalion of engineers or of the artillery district is not placed upon the national flag, but is engraved on a silver band placed on the pike or lance to which the colors are attached.

O. A. W.—West 92d street, New York city, is in the 15th Congressional District and represented by Jacob Van Vechten Olcott, 27 William street. Address your inquiry and application for appointment to West Point to the Representative as above.

C. W. J. asks: What two Cavalry regiments are next due for service in the Philippines; also what two Infantry regiments and dates on which the regiments will probably leave the United States? Answer: This is under consideration and not yet settled.

CAPTAIN asks: (1). Are examinations held more than once a year for commissions in the Army? (2). What is the clothing allowance of an enlisted man per year, and does the Government make allowances for the soldier's laundry? (3). Suppose an enlisted man has permission to leave the post and go to town, can his company commander grant him permission to wear citizen clothes? (4). Does the Cavalry give an enlisted man ample time for study where he is working for a commission? (5). Can a person enlist for some special troop of cavalry and can he enlist by going to the post where they are located? (6). When is it supposed the 12th Cavalry will be sent off for foreign service again, and to what country? Answer: (1). Preliminary examinations are held in the military departments early in the year and in July at Fort Leavenworth for those who pass at the preliminary examinations, and for designated civilian candidates. (2). Clothing allowance for an enlisted man is \$78.40 a year. He pays his own laundry bills. (3). Yes. (4). Cavalry service is not altogether conducive to study for a commission. Better try Coast Artillery, where you stay in one place, well housed, and the condition of service favor study. (5). Yes. (6). This has not been decided yet.

W. K. asks: Are Batteries A and B, of the 2d Field Artillery to go to Vancouver Barracks, or to any other post in the United States after the withdrawal of the troops from Cuba next February? Answer: These batteries will doubtless return to the United States next Spring. They will probably not go to Vancouver Barracks.

SUBSCRIBER asks: When will the first lieutenants of Scouts be promoted to captain? Answer: As soon as the papers can be forwarded to Washington and be acted upon.

H. A. B. asks: Are Companies E and H, Engineers, going



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to the Philippines, if so, when? Answer: These companies have been slated to go to the Philippines in 1909, but this may be changed. The matter has not been definitely decided. The order will be issued soon.

J. P. W. asks: What is the minimum length of time on either a pass or furlough that an enlisted man can draw commutation of rations? Explain the difference between a pass and a furlough. Can a man draw commutation of rations on a five-day furlough? Answer: The word "pass" is not known to the Army Regulations. Commanding officers may grant furloughs for any time not exceeding one month, and brigade and division commanders for any time up to three months. A pass is in practice a short furlough—a day or two. Commutation of rations may be paid for any time within the competency of the authority granting the furlough.

MRS. W. E. W. asks: My sister-in-law, wife of a sergeant in the 14th Infantry, died at Warwick Barracks, P.I.; will the government send her body home by transport, and will there be cost to the family on the transport or from San Francisco to her former home? Answer: The government will bring the body home from Manila to San Francisco. Provision must be made by the family for transportation from Cebu to Manila, and from San Francisco to the home. There is no cost to the family for transportation on the transport. We think that the inter-island transport would carry the remains from Cebu to Manila without any cost, but of that we have no means of getting definite information.

A. P. B. asks: A private, first-class, Hospital Corps, having completed six years of continuous service, is discharged as such, fails to re-enlist on the following day of his discharge and re-enlists naturally as a private and is made a private first-class on the following day, and thereby loses \$2 of re-enlistment pay which he should have had provided he had not lost that day. Can he recover the loss which he sustained in future continuous enlistments? Answer: There is no difference in the continuous service pay of a private and private, first-class, Hospital Corps, for the third enlistment period.

J. O. G.—In regard to delay in issuing to you the Indian and Spanish campaign badges, your application for which you say has been acknowledged by the Q.M.D., bear in mind that there are some 40,000 to be distributed and this takes time. Your being on the retired list will not deprive you of the badges in question, as these are for both the active and retired soldiers, and by recent decision all who were entitled to the badge on Jan. 11, 1905, are entitled to them now, even though out of the Service.

L. L. S. writes: Was discharged June 13, 1908, corporal and first-class gunner, C.A.C., after three years' service. Re-enlisted July 13, 1908, Hospital Corps. Finding that I cannot sit myself for hospital duty, can I transfer to C.A.C.? Can I purchase my discharge from Hospital Corps, to re-enlist in C.A.C.? After being discharged in June, 1908, as first-class gunner (qualified April, 1908), re-enlisting in H.C., and getting back into the C.A.C. before April, 1911, would I draw the three dollars a month on gunner's qualification? Answer: Address the Adjutant General's Office through the channel in regard to proper course to pursue to effect transfer back to Coast Artillery Corps. Should you return to the Coast Artillery Corps within three months from June 13, 1908, your right to gunner's pay will recommence from the date of such transfer. G.O. 4, W.D., 1906, does not contemplate a discharge by purchase where the application for such a discharge is made with the sole intent of enabling the soldier to re-enlist in another organization.

U.S.M.P. Guard asks: Is a sergeant, detailed away from his company, and in charge of a general mess, entitled to the six dollars additional pay granted in G.O. No. 80, 1908? Answer: The War Department has not yet published regulations relative to the pay of mess sergeants and it is therefore impracticable to answer this inquiry now.

W. T. G. asks: Is a private, first-class, Hospital Corps, discharged as such, entitled to the three months' bonus upon re-enlisting in the Coast Artillery as a private? Answer: Yes.

W. L. C.—The provisions of Sec. 1226, R.S., are as follows: "All officers who have served during the rebellion as Volunteers in the Army of the United States, and have been mustered out of the Volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions, in the Volunteer Service." There is no similar privilege granted ex-members of the naval service.

E. W. S.—Preparatory work on the census for 1910 is now in hand. Address your inquiries to the Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.

F. M. S. asks: (1) A soldier enlists April, 1908; should his initial clothing allowance be \$78.30, per G.O. 140, W.D., June 25, 1907, or should he be allowed \$87.08, per G.O. 108, W.D., June 29, 1908? Answer: The allowance was \$78.30. G.O. 108, of 1908, does not take effect until July 1, 1908. (2) Is the remark, "Entitled to re-enlistment pay," to appear on muster and pay rolls of men so entitled in addition to "entitlement period" after the remark has been once entered and the soldier paid? Answer: No. (3) Will Hospital Corps men who are acting hospital cooks be carried on rolls as of the specific rank, "acting hospital cook," or as private or private, first class? Answer: This is to be arranged in a forthcoming order. (4) Are sergeants of the Hospital Corps in charge of hospital mess barred from the \$6 extra, allowed sergeants of other branches of the Service, so employed? Answer: Same as No. 3.

ARTILLERIST asks: Will a Civil War veteran that was discharged a corporal after over a year's service, and was retired as a regimental quartermaster sergeant (1st U.S. Art.) in 1896, get a medal? Answer: You do not state your service in the Army, and we cannot say what campaign medals you would be entitled to. Probably you will get a Civil War badge.

J. W. asks: (1) Can a man who served in the Civil War as an enlisted man in the Army, afterwards joins the U.S. Navy and becomes a commissioned officer, join the Military Order of the Loyal Legion? (2) I find that I am not entitled

to a Civil War badge from the Army, as I am not in the Army, and that I am not entitled to Civil War badge in the Navy, because I was not in the Navy during the Civil War. What am I entitled to? Answer: (1) If you served in the Civil War in any capacity and have since become a commissioned officer you are entitled to admission. Address Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. (2) We think an error was made in the answers made to you. If you had Civil War service and were in the military service of the United States Jan. 11, 1905, you are entitled to a badge. The law says military service of the United States—no distinction as to Navy or Army.

SUBSCRIBER asks: When will the next class for firemen be examined in the Coast Artillery Corps? Answer: Write the Secretary of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

D. R. asks: Was an order issued during Cleveland's administration that no enlisted man would be retired as a non-commissioned officer unless he had served a certain time as such, if so, how long? Answer: No. There was a decision of the Assistant Secretary of War, Sept. 25, 1897, as follows: "Promotions of Enlisted Men.—No enlisted man will be promoted after his application for retirement has left the post for action of the War Department."

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) I was serving in sixteenth year of continuous service on May 11, 1908 (sixth enlistment period). Will be discharged by expiration of term this October, and upon re-enlistment begin seventeenth year. Do I enter my seventh enlistment period upon re-enlistment, or do I have to complete eighteen full years, before I get the pay for seventh enlistment period? (2) Who appoints Hospital Corps members to act as cooks, in order to get the increase of pay? Has it been decided how large a garrison must be to be entitled to a hospital cook? (3) Can a sergeant, first class, H.C. (being the only non-commissioned officer in the detachment), draw the extra pay as mess sergeant, in a company post? Answer: (1) You enter seventh period on re-enlistment. (2) and (3) Yet to be decided and announced in a general order.

G. F. B. asks: What is the solution of following problem? "A cistern has two pipes; by one pipe three gallons of water run into the cistern in a minute, and by the other five gallons flow out in a minute. If the cistern contains forty-two gallons and both pipes are opened, in how many minutes will the cistern be emptied?" Answer: As during every minute that three gallons run in, five gallons are running out, the net outflow per minute is two gallons, and at this rate it would require twenty-one minutes to run out the forty-two gallons. Proof: In twenty-one minutes the five-gallon-a-minute pipe would carry out 105 gallons, which is the sum of the forty-two gallons already in the cistern and the sixty-three gallons emptied in through the three-gallon-a-minute pipe in twenty-one minutes.

G. S.—The fact of your not having received a reply to your application for the badge in question would not indicate that you are not entitled to one. Remember, there are some 40,000 badges to be given out, and we advise you to be patient. Each application takes time at the Department in the verification of records.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, etc., address Washington, D.C.:  
Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General.  
Civil Engr. Richard O. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.  
Rear Adm. William S. Cowles, Equipment.  
Rear Adm. W. J. Barnette, Superintendent of Naval Observatory.

Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer of Navy.  
Rear Adm. John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.  
Rear Adm. Raymond P. Rogers, Chief Intelligence Officer.  
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Engr. in Chief John K. Barton, Bureau Steam Engineering.  
Paymtr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.  
Surgeon Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Sept. 15.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The following itinerary is announced by Rear Admiral Sperry for the Atlantic Fleet for the trip to Australian and Asiatic waters. The dates given are subject to change through stress of bad weather or other unexpected circumstances. The itinerary for the voyage from Manila to the Atlantic coast of the United States will be published later.  
Fleet itinerary: Arrive Albany, Australia, Sept. 11, leave Sept. 17; arrive Manila, P.I., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 10; arrive Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 17, leave Oct. 24; arrive Amoy, China, 2d Squadron, Oct. 29, leave Nov. 4; arrive Manila, P.I., 1st Squadron, Oct. 31; arrive Manila, P.I., 2d Squadron, Nov. 7. 1. The mail address of all vessels of the Battleship Fleet and of the Panther, Glacier, Oulga, Relief and Yankton will be as follows: Until Oct. 27, 1908, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; after Oct. 27, 1908, care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent to the above addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

## First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

KANSAS, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed Sept. 10 from Melbourne, Victoria, for Albany, Western Australia.

VERMONT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher ordered to command.

MINNESOTA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quailrough. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

NEBRASKA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

NEW JERSEY, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southernland. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Muddock. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

## Third Division.

LOUISIANA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

VIRGINIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

OHIO, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

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## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.  
ILLINOIS, 1st O.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.  
KENTUCKY, 1st O.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.  
KEARSARGE, 1st O.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.

## Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold to command Sept. 30. Send mail for vessels of Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Arrived Sept. 13, at the navy yard, Philadelphia.  
IDAHO, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived Sept. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John O. Fremont. Arrived Sept. 10 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Sept. 11 at Newport, R.I.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Melbourne, Australia.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Sept. 9 from Melbourne, Victoria, for Albany, Victoria.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Arrived Sept. 11 at Albany, Western Australia.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Albany, Western Australia.  
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Sailed Sept. 8 from Thursday Island for Manila.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Sailed Sept. 8 from Thursday Island for Manila.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Itinerary of the Pacific Fleet from San Francisco to Samoa and return: Arrive Pago Pago, Samoa, Sept. 20, leave Pago Pago, Samoa, Sept. 27; arrive Honolulu Oct. 7, leave Honolulu Oct. 17; arrive San Diego Oct. 28, leave San Diego, Oct. 30; arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 1, leave Magdalena Bay Nov. 30; arrive San Francisco Dec. 4.  
Vessels to go—First Division: West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania. Second Division: Tennessee, California, Washington, South Dakota. First Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla: Truxtun, Hull, Whipple, Hopkins. Second Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet: Perry, Preble, Stewart. Torpedo Supply Ship: Solace. Colliers: Saturn, Justin; to Honolulu only.

Notes.—1. While at Pago Pago two armored cruisers and two destroyers will visit Apia for two days. The four vessels to make this visit will be designated by the Commander-in-Chief upon arrival at Pago Pago.  
2. Dates of departure are fixed; dates of arrival may vary according to ease or difficulty with which the destroyers are towed.

## First Squadron.

## First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Bremerton, Wash.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Ottman. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Suva, Fiji Islands.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.

## Second Squadron.

## Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Bremerton, Wash. Will leave San Francisco about Nov. 1 for the Asiatic Station for duty as flagship of the Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Sailed Sept. 12 from Annapolis, Honduras, for San Francisco.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Bremerton, Wash.

## Fourth Division.

The Albany and Yorktown having been detached from the Pacific Fleet and assigned to special service, there are at present no vessels assigned to the division.

## Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.  
First Division.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. Arrived Sept. 11 at Chefoo, China.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed Sept. 8 from Chinwangtao, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Arrived Sept. 11 at Chefoo, China.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Arrived Sept. 1 at Chefoo, China.  
RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Lieut. Comdr. Irwin V. Gillis. Arrived Sept. 11 at Chefoo, China.



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CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Woosung, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Arrived Sept. 11 at Chefoo, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Arrived Sept. 12 at Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd. At Hong Kong, China.

## Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

## Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At Cavite, P.I.  
WONPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.  
First Torpedo Flotilla.  
Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ter. At Manila, P.I.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Sept. 12 from Chefoo, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Sept. 9 from Honolulu for Mare Island, Cal.  
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Eduard W. Hornicks, master. At Manila, P.I.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Capt. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.  
BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to make a trip to Panama and return. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived Sept. 9 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziege-meier. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived Sept. 5 at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.  
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meri-thew, master. At the navy yard, New York.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat). 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived Sept. 12 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Bradford, R.I.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziege-meier. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Orltenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
PRAIRIE, O.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
The following is the itinerary of the Prairie to Colon and return: Leave New York Sept. 15, arrive Bradford, Sept. 16; coal Bradford Sept. 16 and 17; receive draft at Newport, Sept. 18; leave Newport, Sept. 18; arrive Boston Sept. 19, leave Boston, Sept. 20; arrive Hampton Roads, Sept. 21,

leave Hampton Roads Sept. 22; arrive Colon Sept. 29; transfer men Sept. 30; return to Hampton Roads about Oct. 6.  
RANGER. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed Sept. 13 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Aden, Arabia. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. Arrived Sept. 10 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Sept. 12 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S. Comdr. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for duty as station ship.  
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. Arrived Sept. 9 at Erie, Pa. Address there.  
WYOMING, M., 6 guns. Ordered placed in commission Oct. 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Cruising in Alaskan waters upon the completion of which the vessel will return to San Francisco. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

## Special Service Squadron.

Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, commander.  
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed Sept. 11 from Port Said, Egypt, for Naples, Italy.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Sailed Sept. 11 from Port Said, Egypt, for Naples, Italy.  
Proposed Itinerary of the Special Service Squadron:

Port.	Arrive, 1908.	Leave, 1908.	Days in port.
Naples	Sept. 18	Sept. 26	10
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	4
Morta	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	3
Hampton Roads	Oct. 22		

## Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York.  
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
BARNEY (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.

## FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.  
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At Buzzards Bay, Mass.  
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Buzzards Bay, Mass.

## SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.  
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.  
OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Sept. 14 at Newport, R.I.

## RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

In commission in reserve under the command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots: Bagley, Bailey, Bid-dle, Blakely, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Manly, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Rodgers, Shu-brick, Somers, Stockton, T. A. M. Craven, Wilkes, and Wins-low; destroyers: Macdonough and Worden; and the subma-rines: Adder, Holland and Moccasin; and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
SOLACE (supply ship). Comdr. William A. Gill.  
First Flotilla.  
Lieut. John G. Church, commander.  
Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.

## Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, commander.  
PAUL JONES. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Sailed Sept. 10 from Honolulu for Pago Pago, Samoa.

## Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.  
DAVIS (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Mare Island, Cal.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Mare Island, Cal.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Mare Island, Cal.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At Mare Island, Cal.  
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Mare Island, Cal.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOLS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Adams is due to leave Southampton, England, Oct. 8; Cherbourg, France, Oct. 15, and Gibraltar Nov. 3. A short stop may be made at Madeira. Arrives back in Philadelphia Dec. 15.  
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. Send mail for the Newport in care of the P.M., N.Y. city. The Newport is due to arrive in Long Island Sound about Sept. 16.

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

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FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.  
RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salis-bury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.  
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert O. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is used as an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford.  
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER, C., R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.  
PHILADELPHIA, P.O. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipale is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.  
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
Active, San Francisco, Cal.  
Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
Apache, New York.  
Chickasaw, Newport.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Hoquola, at Honolulu.  
Iwana, Boston, Mass.  
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Modoc, League Island, Pa.  
Narketa, New York.  
Navajo, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Nemacot, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Osceola, Key West, Fla.  
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.  
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.  
Panacook, Norfolk, Va.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.  
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
Samost, League Island, Pa.  
Sobog, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston, Mass.  
Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.  
Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
Trafalgar, New York.  
Triton, Norfolk, Va.  
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

## LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, at League Island.  
Amphitrite, at League Island.  
Aragat, at Cavite.  
Baltimore, at New York.  
Barry, at Cavite.  
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Boston, at Puget Sound.  
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Celtic, at Boston, Mass.  
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Columbia, at League Island.  
Detroit, at Boston.  
Dixie, at League Island.  
Eagle, at Norfolk.  
Esanot, at Cavite.  
Elfrida, at New York.  
Frolic, at Cavite.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gwin, at Newport.  
Hornet, at Norfolk.  
Iowa, at Norfolk.  
Katahdin, at League Isl.  
Levidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
McKee, at Newport, R.I.  
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Massachusetts, at New York.  
Miantonomoh, at League Isl.  
Mindoro, at Cavite.  
Minneapolis, at League Isl.  
Morris, at Newport.  
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.  
New York, at Boston.  
Nashville, at Boston.  
Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
Paragat, at Cavite.  
Pampanga, at Cavite.  
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.  
Panay, at Cavite.  
Petrel, at Mare Island.  
Princeton, at Puget Sound.  
Queros, at Cavite.  
Raleigh, at Mare Isl.  
Restless, at Norfolk.  
San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
Siren, at Norfolk.  
Stiletto, at Newport.  
Talbot, at Newport.  
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.  
Terror, at League Island.  
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Vesuvius, at Boston.  
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.  
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
Wyoming, at Mare Island.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city.  
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.  
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.  
Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Gloucester, Boston, Mass.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Huntress, at St. Louis.  
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.  
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.  
Inca, Fall River, Mass.  
Machias, at New Haven, Conn.  
Onesida, Washington, D.C.  
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.  
Puritan, Washington, D.C.  
Santoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Yantic, Hanesock, Mich.  
1st C.B.S., (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).



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## THE ARMY. STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Department of California—Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U.S.A. Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

### ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Ft. Mason, Cal., will sail for Honolulu, H.I., Nov. 5, 1908; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila, P.I., arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade. 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Whipple Bks., Ariz.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. 6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907. 7th Cav.—Riley, Kas. 8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. 9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 8, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb. 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Arrived in Cuba, Oct. 15, 1906, A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. 13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. 15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba. Arrived in Cuba, Oct. 11, 1906, E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908. 3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va. 4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell for station on Oct. 15, 1908. 5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; 5th Art. Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F arrived March 8, 1908; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908. 6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. \*On detached service in Cuba.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station. 1st. Ft. Lovett, Mo. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 122d. Ft. West, Fla. 57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 70th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 139th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash. \*Mine companies. 150th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 151st. Ft. Revere, Mass. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 157th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 159th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 162d. Key West Bks., Fla. 96th. Ft. Revere, Mass. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 164th. Ft. Jackson Bks., La. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

### MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, O.A., commanding. Ft. Strong, Bismarck, Mass. COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTED—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Address, Ft. Hancock, N.J. MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash. Co. C will on Sept. 15 proceed to Presidio of Monterey for station. 2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. 3d Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash. 4th Inf.—Manila, P.I. 5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba, arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1906; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y. 6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont. 7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. 8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. 9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Co. F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Co. E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; two battalions arrived in Alaska in July, 1906, and one in June, 1906. 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. 13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Feb. 8, 1908. 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah. 16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark. 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba, arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga. 18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Nov. 8, 1907. 19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo. 20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. 21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz. 22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. E and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and K, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska. 23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1908. 24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. 25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 13, 1907. 26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived July 8, 1907. 27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba, arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba, arrived in Cuba Oct. 8, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn. 29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907. 30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907. 31st Inf.—Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan, P.R., and H, Henry Bks., Cayey. Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## TORTURED 6 MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema on Face, Head, Hand, and Legs—Baby's Suffering was Terrible—Soon

## ENTIRELY CURED BY CUTICURA

"Eczema appeared on my son's face. We went to a doctor, who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor for four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs had big sores on them and the poor little fellow suffered so terribly that he could not sleep. After he had suffered six months we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies and the first treatment let him sleep and rest well; in one week the sores were gone and in two months he had a clear face. Now he is two years and has never had eczema again. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 15, 1907."

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Of the \$1,050,000 contributed by sympathizers after the destruction of Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon, \$750,000 will constitute the capital of the recently incorporated Zeppelin Limited Liability Company for aircraft building. The Count remains manager of the company during his lifetime, after which Baron Max von Gemmingen-Guttenberg and Baron Conrad von Bassus will be the controlling managers. The remainder of the contributions has been invested for the advantage of Count Zeppelin, and after his death it will be used by his daughter. Ultimately all of the money will go to the company.

A new railroad route opened by Chinese and Japanese officials on Aug. 14 is expected to shorten the journey from Shanghai to Europe by about five days. The new route is by steamship Shanghai to Dairen, thence by rail to Moscow.

Last year the ratio of admissions to hospitals of British troops at home was 438 per 1,000, and the deaths 3.14 per 1,000, compared with 665.4 admissions and 7.19 per 1,000 deaths in the troops serving abroad. Again, this year, South Africa leads the way as the healthiest of all British foreign stations, and in regard to the ratio of admission precedes even the United Kingdom.

The German army on a peace footing has in its establishment 100,000 horses, and from the Neue Militärische Blätter we gather the following data: Annually at the close of the fall maneuvers the unfit horses are sold, and the necessary complement is made up by the entry of remounts, of which 13,000 or 14,000 are required every year. In the cavalry the horses serve about ten years, and in the artillery about nine years. The average is from nine to ten in the former, and from eight to nine years in the latter. Germany is advantageously placed in regard to horse supply. Five remount committees conduct their work in the spring and summer in the horse-producing provinces, buying three and four-year-old animals suitable for military service. These are unbroken and are sent to the remount depots, of which there are twenty-five, one in Württemberg, two in Saxony, four in Bavaria, and the rest in Prussia. The best remounts are procured in East and West Prussia, Hanover and Posen, the Rhine provinces and Saxony. The young remounts are issued to the army in the early summer.

The present Danish army consists of thirty-one battalions, forming ten regiments; five cavalry regiments, each of three squadrons; two field artillery regiments, each with six batteries; a regiment of fortress artillery, comprising three battalions; and six companies of engineers. The total strength is 834 officers and 12,900 non-commissioned officers and men. The total war strength is 1,241 officers and 49,850 non-commissioned officers and men, forming the first-line troops, and 200 officers and 15,965 men of the second line, being reserves and landwehr. The artillery armament, which is of the Krupp model, 1902, includes ninety-six guns for the field army, and about thirty-two for the second line.

In June of last year, off Berry Head, the British torpedo boat No. 99 was sunk by a machinery accident. She was later raised in two pieces, taken to Devonport, and at an expense of \$45,000 completely repaired, and will be ready for sea next month.

According to the Hannoverscher Courier, the new order regarding the supply of carbines to drivers and gunners of German field artillery has met with universal approval, notwithstanding the difficulty created in accomplishing the men's training within the present term of two years' service with the colors. The gain of greater security on the march and against flank attacks is considered to be ample compensation.

These are the messing arrangements provided for the British army maneuvers now in progress at Aldershot: "Considerable care has been taken to ensure that the feeding of the troops shall be carried out so far as practicable under active service conditions, when the Army Service Corps would be in all probability the sole means of obtaining food supplies in the field. Hence sergeants' messes and canteens are not to be allowed during the maneuvers, while the officers' food supply and mess accommodation are restricted to what can be carried on a four-wheeled wagon, to be provided by each unit. Beer and mineral waters will be provided under regimental arrangements wherever possible, the sale of beer being strictly controlled and not to exceed one quart per man per day. Troops will not be allowed to deal with hawkers, who will be prevented so far as possible from following the troops. Bread and fresh meat or preserved meat and biscuit will be issued on maneuver scale by the Army Service Corps, who will also issue the field grocery ration."

The rate of speed fixed for the battleships of the Deutschland class was originally 18 knots, but the German Admiralty led the German shipbuilding yards to understand that that speed must be raised, and with the exception of the Deutschland itself the speed is now more than 19 knots. This success, says the London Engineer, is of great importance, for it enables the 18,000-ton battleships of the Nassau class, with a speed of 19 knots, to be combined with the Deutschland class into one squadron. The newest battleship, the Schleswig-Holstein, made





## A Club Cocktail Is A Bottled Delight

Refreshing, cooling, with just the delicate stimulation needed to restore the jaded summer appetite, a CLUB COCKTAIL strained through cracked ice is a wonderful incentive to a hearty, enjoyable meal.

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Martini (gin base), Manhattan (whiskey  
base), are universal favorites  
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Sole Props.

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a speed of 19 1/2 knots in running off the measured mile in deep water. The Deutschland class of battleship show a continual rise in their rates of speed; thus the Deutschland has a speed of 18.53 knots, the Hannover 19.16 knots, the Schlesien 19.20 knots, and the Pommern 19.21 knots. Compared with the Brandenburg class, laid down in 1880, and with a speed of 16 1/2 knots, the Schlesien-Holstein shows a clear increase of three knots. The Kaiser class raised the speed to 17 1/2 knots, the Wittelsbach class to 18 knots, and the Braunschweig class to 18 1/2 knots and 18.7 knots.

And now the British service papers are telling us of an aeroplane-battleship, for the sale of which an English inventor is now in correspondence with the British War Office. The deck of the vessel, we are told, will be 100 feet long, and will carry six guns of small caliber. The car supporting the deck with its burden of guns is to have three sets of gasoline engines for driving purposes, and there will be three fan propellers, one being in the fore part of the ship and the other two aft. Wings are

to play an important part in the vessel. Attached to the car will be balloons, one 60 feet in length and 90 feet in diameter. Mr. Richenson, the inventor, says he has combined the principles of "lighter than air" and "heavier than air," the ship being partly aeroplane and partly a dirigible balloon. He claims that the ship can be steered in any direction, and storm or wind, he asserts, will not affect it. Mr. Richenson's working model is in Manchester, and with this he affirms he has had unbounded success. A lever will release the vessel from its anchorage, and it soars, to use his own expression, into the air like a bird leaving its nest. The inventor was with Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim as an engineer for a considerable time.

The Defence, sister ship to the British armored cruisers Shannon and Minotaur and the last of her class, is undergoing final trials and preparing for commission. Laid down in 1905 and launched in 1907, she has a displacement of 14,000 tons. Her armament of four 9.2-inch and ten 7.5-inch guns is all carried in turrets on the upper deck; and her reciprocating engines will, it is estimated, give her a speed of 23 knots, with an indicated horsepower of 27,000. Her boilers are of the Yarrow large-tube type.

Over half the canned meats exported from the United States go to Great Britain, although the amount shipped in 1907 was less than one-third as much as was sent out in 1905. The meat scare some time ago has created a constantly decreasing demand for these goods, though in the language of the British Consul General in the United States, "it seems a pity that people should have become prejudiced against canned meats, which are a cheap food, and which, if packed with proper safeguards, should be perfectly wholesome." The September number of the Fleet, the sprightly organ of the British lower deck, has an excellent illustration representing a "navy" attacking a can of meat, using a club and a dirk-knife to open it. The title is "Popular Songs No. 1—I fear no foe in shining armor bright."

Government figures on the available fuel supply of Canada are given in the London Engineer, where we are told that some 37,000 square miles of peat are known to exist in Canada, and that as one cubic yard of a drained and settled bog gives a minimum of about 250 pounds of air-dried peat, containing about twenty-five per cent. moisture, a bog with an average depth of six feet after drainage contains 774,400 tons of fuel per square mile, which from experience has been shown to be equal in fuel value to 430,244 tons of ordinary coal. The government is making a study of the various European methods and following original ideas for the economical conversion of this vast natural fuel supply to a marketable state.

A new entrenching implement issued for trial at Aldershot by the British army ordnance department consists of a combined pick and shovel so contrived that when the latter is in use the resistance is met by the pick acting against the shaft and held in position by the left hand, while, when employed as a pick, the weight of the shovel assists, and a portion of the resistance is supported by the head of the shaft. The pick, being made at a slightly obtuse angle, is thus prevented from closing when it strikes any obstruction. The joint is riveted with a peculiarly-shaped washer, which acts in a way



What's in the box?

That  
is the  
question

## COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK

A trial will prove conclusively that in its anti-septic and aseptic qualities, its firm, creamy lather, its generous size and its refreshing effect on the face, Colgate's Shaving Stick is unequaled.

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that always keeps the joint stiff. The shovel part is six inches by seven inches, and is slightly curved, while the pick is four and a quarter inches long, the total length, with shaft, being two feet. It is carried in a frog, and as the curved portion fits closely round the body, it is claimed for it that no inconvenience or chafing will be caused when carrying it.

Several of Britain's newest destroyers are laid up for repairs, and it is stated that it is by reason of defects in the furnaces, caused by the wearing action of liquid fuel.

Estimates have been approved for fitting a set of the new high-power service wireless apparatus in the British battleship Commonwealth, which is now being fitted with magazine-cooling appliances.

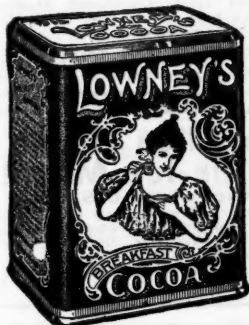
### WANTED TO FIT HIS RATIONS.

The colonel of a volunteer regiment camping in Virginia came across a private on the outskirts of the camp, painfully munching on something. His face was wry and his lips seemed to move only with the greatest effort. "What are you eating?" demanded the colonel.

"Persimmons, sir."

"Good heavens! Haven't you got any more sense than to eat persimmons at this time of the year? They'll pucker the very stomach out of you!"

"I know, sir. That's why I'm eatin' 'em. I'm tryin' to shrink me stomach to fit me rations."—Everybody's.



No cocoa equals Lowney's in strength. Some are blacker—colored chemically—but inferior in real strength.

Lowney's Cocoa is not loaded with ground cocoa-shells, flour, starch, or other adulterants.

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Excellent  
with FISH  
SOUPS and  
GAME. No  
MUTTON CHOP  
WELCH RABBIT  
or BROILED LOB-  
STER complete  
without it.

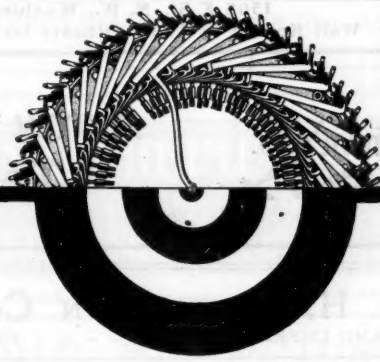
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SOLE IMPORTERS  
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Beware of Imitations.  
LOOK AT THE BOTTLE

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., Sept. 22, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 318: Arc lamps.—Sch. 319: Flax raven, billiard cloth, ribbon velvet, mome cloth.—Sch. 320: Rubber, rubber mats.—Sch. 321: Platinum, fire brick, leather, binacles, matches.—Sch. 325: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 326: Lacing leather, tracing cloth.—Sch. 329: Magnesia blocks, pipe, cotton waste.—Sch. 330: Stationery.—Sch. 352: Steel shapes and plates, rivets. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy yard pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 9-8-08.

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Gladly send particulars. N. O. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.



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In the Smith Premier Typewriter every type strikes the exact center of the printing point every time. A wide type-bar bearing is necessary to assure this. Every typewriter manufacturer strives to get the widest bearing possible. The

## Smith Premier Typewriter



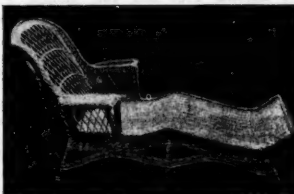
has the widest type-bar bearing ever made, and writes in perfect alignment. Investigate this feature.

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